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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 298—80th Congress

Chapter 413—1st Session

H. R. 4254

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FARM-LABOR CAMP DISPOSAL. Authorizes USDA, in addition to the authority in the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, to dispose of farm-labor supply centers, labor homes, labor camps or facilities, and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in the Farm Labor Supply Program, for such prices and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, to any public or semi-public agency or nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith; sets the expiration date for this authority at June 30, 1949; provides that after Jan. 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility shall be continued in operation except under contractual arrangements with responsible public, or semi-public agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers; and provides that facilities for which no contractual arrangement has been made by Jan. 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as possible.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4254.

- May 7, 1947 H. R. 3367 was introduced by Rep. Pope and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
- May 23, 1947 S. 1334 was introduced by Senator Capper and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
- June 16, 1947 Hearings: House, H. R. 3367.
- June 17, 1947 Hearings: Senate, S. 1334.
- Resume of House and Senate Hearings.
- Note: As a result of the above hearings and bills, it was the feeling of the Congress that the following legislation should be enacted.
- July 2, 1947 S. 1555 was introduced by Senator Pepper and was referred to the Senate Comm. on Agric. and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
- July 16, 1947 The Senate Committee reported S. 1555 with amendments. Senate Report 561. Print of the bill as reported.
- July 17, 1947 H. R. 4254 was introduced by Rep. Framblett and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
- July 19, 1947 House Committee reported H. R. 4254 without amendment. House Report 1008. Print of the bill as reported.
- July 22, 1947 H. R. 4254 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.
- July 23, 1947 H. R. 4254 was discussed in the Senate and passed without amendment. Action on S. 1555 was indefinitely postponed in view of the passage of H. R. 4254.
- July 31, 1947 Approved. Public Law 298.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3367

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 7, 1947

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Federal Extension Service, to cooperate with the land-grant colleges and universities in carrying out a program for the collection and dissemination of information with respect to the supply of, the need for, and the effective use of agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the
4 “Secretary”) is authorized and directed, through the Exten-
5 sion Service of the United States Department of Agriculture
6 (hereinafter called the “Federal Extension Service”), to
7 enter into agreements with the land-grant colleges and uni-

1 versities in the several States for effectuating the purposes
2 of this Act in their respective States. However, if the
3 land-grant college or university in any State does not enter
4 into any such agreement with the Secretary, then he shall
5 enter into such agreement with such State agency as may
6 have been created or designated for such purpose by the
7 State legislature (hereinafter called "other designated State
8 agency"), or, in the event the State legislature has not
9 taken such action, then the Secretary shall enter into an
10 agreement with such other State agency, public or private,
11 in such State as he determines is competent to carry out
12 the purposes of this Act therein (hereinafter also referred
13 to as "other designated State agency").

14 SEC. 2. The purposes of the Act to be effectuated in
15 any State by the agency designated therein shall include
16 (a) collecting, publishing, and disseminating information
17 with respect to the supply and demand for agricultural
18 workers in the State, and other related information; (b)
19 assisting, by appropriate studies, demonstration, or other
20 educational methods, farmers and agricultural workers in
21 the adoption of improved practices and facilities for per-
22 forming farm-labor operations; (c) facilitating the orderly
23 intrastate and interstate movement of agricultural workers
24 (1) by making available information with respect to the
25 supply and demand for agricultural workers and (2) by

1 cooperating with farmers and associations of farmers in the
2 recruitment and placement of agricultural workers; (d)
3 cooperating with farmers and migratory agricultural workers
4 in making arrangements for health, medical, and burial serv-
5 ices to such agricultural workers and their families through
6 prepayment plans or other voluntary arrangements where
7 it is determined that such services are not otherwise avail-
8 able or adequate and, in cases of emergency, furnishing by
9 loan or otherwise such services to such agricultural workers
10 and their families; (e) cooperating with State public em-
11 ployment agencies in the keeping of such records and
12 information as may be necessary for the proper and effi-
13 cient administration of the State unemployment compensa-
14 tion laws and of title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment
15 Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat. 295); and (f) cooper-
16 ating with designated agencies in other States and with the
17 Secretary in carrying out the activities authorized under
18 this Act.

19 SEC. 3. The Secretary shall apportion among, and
20 certify payment to, the several States on the basis of need
21 that part of such sums as may be appropriated by the Con-
22 gress for carrying out this Act by the designated agencies
23 in the several States. The sums so paid shall be available
24 to such designated agencies for expenditure for personal
25 services and other administrative expenses, including enter-

1 ing into agreements for payment to or reimbursement of
2 other public or private agencies or individuals for furnishing
3 services or facilities, deemed necessary by such designated
4 agencies to carry out the activities authorized and provided
5 for in their respective agreements with the Secretary. The
6 Secretary shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, from
7 time to time, the amount to be paid to each State under this
8 section and the time or times such payments are to be paid;
9 and the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the State at
10 the time or times fixed by the Secretary, the amount so
11 certified.

12 SEC. 4. The Secretary is authorized and directed, through
13 the Federal Extension Service, to assist the States in carrying
14 out their authorized activities under the Act by carrying
15 out programs for (a) the collection, publication, and dis-
16 semination of information with respect to the supply and
17 demand for agricultural workers in the United States, and
18 other related information; (b) the facilitation of the orderly
19 movement of interstate agricultural workers; and (c) the
20 coordination of activities of the designated State agencies in
21 carrying out the programs authorized to be carried out by
22 such agencies in Section 2 of this Act.

23 SEC. 5. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
24 for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year 1948,

1 such sums as the Congress deems necessary to carry out
2 the provisions of this Act. The Congress shall specify in
3 each appropriation of funds pursuant hereto the amount to
4 be available to the Secretary for expenditure by him for
5 administrative and other necessary expenses. No funds
6 appropriated under this Act shall be expended directly or
7 indirectly to fix, regulate, impose, or enforce collective-
8 bargaining requirements, wage rates, housing standards,
9 hours of work, or union membership with respect to agri-
10 cultural workers.

11 SEC. 6. Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Act entitled
12 "An Act to provide for the establishment of a national em-
13 ployment system, and for other purposes", approved June 6,
14 1933 (U. S. C., title 29, sec. 49b), is hereby amended by
15 striking out the following: "to maintain a farm-placement
16 service" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The
17 Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture shall
18 take such action as may be necessary to assure maximum
19 cooperation between them and between the State public
20 employment agencies in the recruitment and placement of
21 domestic farm labor and the keeping of such records and
22 information with respect thereto as may be necessary for
23 the proper and efficient administration of the State unem-
24 ployment compensation laws and of Title 5 of the Service-

1 men's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat.
2 295)."

3 SEC. 7. (a) The Federal land banks and the banks for
4 cooperatives are authorized to make loans to individual
5 farmers, or associations of farmers, upon appropriate terms
6 and rates for the lease, purchase, construction, and repair
7 of farm labor supply centers, and the necessary facilities,
8 equipment, and services pertaining thereto for the purpose
9 of housing agricultural workers.

10 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law
11 or regulations, the disposition of temporary housing units for
12 the housing of agricultural workers in rural areas, which
13 have been declared surplus in accordance with the pro-
14 visions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended,
15 shall be made without requiring the demolition or depanel-
16 ization of such units.

17 (c) Notwithstanding the provision of section 2 (d) of
18 the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, as amended
19 and supplemented, (1) the labor supply centers, labor
20 homes, labor camps, and facilities and equipment pertaining
21 thereto, available for the farm labor supply program con-
22 ducted pursuant to the Farm Labor Supply Appropriations
23 Act, 1944 (Public Law 229, Seventy-eighth Congress),
24 as amended and supplemented, shall, as determined by the
25 Secretary, be available to the designated State agencies

1 under this Act until liquidated, and such liquidation shall
2 proceed as expeditiously as possible and be completed not
3 later than December 31, 1948, and (2) in the liquidation
4 of such properties pursuant to the Farmers' Home Admin-
5 istration Act of 1946, all sales or other dispositions thereof
6 shall be made only to farmers and associations of farmers
7 in the community for the purpose of housing agricultural
8 workers. The designated State agencies are hereby author-
9 ized to operate the properties referred to in this section and
10 the funds made available to them pursuant to this Act may
11 be expended for such purposes.

12 SEC. 8. Property, supplies, equipment, and facilities
13 acquired through purchase or otherwise with funds appor-
14 tioned to the designated agencies in the several States under
15 this Act and under Public Law 229, as amended and supple-
16 mented, notwithstanding the provisions of any law or out-
17 standing agreement, shall become the property of the respec-
18 tive State agencies designated under this Act.

19 SEC. 9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law,
20 whenever the Secretary determines that the supply of do-
21 mestic workers willing and able to perform agricultural work
22 is inadequate, he shall so certify to the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization and such Commissioner shall,
24 with the approval of the Attorney General, prescribe regu-
25 lations permitting the admission of foreign workers into the

1 United States to meet such shortage in such numbers and
2 for such periods as the Secretary specifies in his certification.
3 Workers so admitted shall be exempt from the payment of
4 head tax required by section 2 of the Immigration Act of
5 February 5, 1917, and from other admission charges, and
6 shall be exempt from those excluding provisions of section
7 3 of such Act which relate to contract laborers, the require-
8 ments of literacy, and the payment of passage by corpora-
9 tions, foreign governments, or others. Each such worker
10 shall be provided with an identification card (with his photo-
11 graph and fingerprints) to be prescribed under the said
12 regulations which shall be in lieu of all other documentary
13 requirements, including the registration at time of entry or
14 after entry required by the Alien Registration Act of 1940.
15 Any such worker admitted under the foregoing provisions
16 who fails to maintain the status for which he was admitted
17 or to depart from the United States in accordance with the
18 terms of his admission shall be taken into custody under a
19 warrant issued by the Attorney General at any time after
20 entry and deported in accordance with section 20 of the
21 Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. Sections 5 and 6
22 of such Act shall not apply to the importation of workers
23 under this Act. None of the funds appropriated pursuant
24 to the provisions of this Act shall be available for the pay-

1 ment of recruitment, transportation, and similar expenses
2 with respect to foreign workers.

3 SEC. 10. When used in this Act, the term (a) "State"
4 includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, (b) "agricultural
5 work" includes any services or activities included within
6 the provisions of section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards
7 Act of 1938 or section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue
8 Code as amended, and (c) "agricultural worker" includes
9 nationals of the United States and aliens.

10 SEC. 11. This Act shall be effective January 1, 1948.

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Federal Extension Service, to cooperate with the land-grant colleges and universities in carrying out a program for the collection and dissemination of information with respect to the supply of, the need for, and the effective use of agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Hope

MAY 7, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1334

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 23 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. CAPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Federal Extension Service, to cooperate with the land-grant colleges and universities in carrying out a program for the collection and dissemination of information with respect to the supply of, the need for, and the effective use of agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter called the
4 “Secretary”) is authorized and directed, through the Exten-
5 sion Service of the United States Department of Agriculture
6 (hereinafter called the “Federal Extension Service”), to
7 enter into agreements with the land-grant colleges and uni-

1 versities in the several States for effectuating the purposes
2 of this Act in their respective States. However, if the
3 land-grant college or university in any State does not enter
4 into any such agreement with the Secretary, then he shall
5 enter into such agreement with such State agency as may
6 have been created or designated for such purpose by the
7 State legislature (hereinafter called "other designated State
8 agency"), or, in the event the State legislature has not
9 taken such action, then the Secretary shall enter into an
10 agreement with such other State agency, public or private,
11 in such State as he determines is competent to carry out
12 the purposes of this Act therein (hereinafter also referred
13 to as "other designated State agency").

14 SEC. 2. The purposes of the Act to be effectuated in
15 any State by the agency designated therein shall include
16 (a) collecting, publishing, and disseminating information
17 with respect to the supply and demand for agricultural
18 workers in the State, and other related information; (b)
19 assisting, by appropriate studies, demonstration, or other
20 educational methods, farmers and agricultural workers in
21 the adoption of improved practices and facilities for per-
22 forming farm-labor operations; (c) facilitating the orderly
23 intrastate and interstate movement of agricultural workers
24 (1) by making available information with respect to the
25 supply and demand for agricultural workers and (2) by

1 cooperating with farmers and associations of farmers in the
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5 ices to such agricultural workers and their families through
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11 ployment agencies in the keeping of such records and
12 information as may be necessary for the proper and effi-
13 cient administration of the State unemployment compensa-
14 tion laws and of title V of the Servicemen's Readjustment
15 Act of 1944, as amended (58 Stat. 295); and (f) cooper-
16 ating with designated agencies in other States and with the
17 Secretary in carrying out the activities authorized under
18 this Act.

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22 is inadequate, he shall so certify to the Commissioner of
23 Immigration and Naturalization and such Commissioner shall,
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25 lations permitting the admission of foreign workers into the

1 United States to meet such shortage in such numbers and
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6 shall be exempt from those excluding provisions of section
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8 ments of literacy, and the payment of passage by corpora-
9 tions, foreign governments, or others. Each such worker
10 shall be provided with an identification card (with his photo-
11 graph and fingerprints) to be prescribed under the said
12 regulations which shall be in lieu of all other documentary
13 requirements, including the registration at time of entry or
14 after entry required by the Alien Registration Act of 1940.
15 Any such worker admitted under the foregoing provisions
16 who fails to maintain the status for which he was admitted
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18 terms of his admission shall be taken into custody under a
19 warrant issued by the Attorney General at any time after
20 entry and deported in accordance with section 20 of the
21 Immigration Act of February 5, 1917. Sections 5 and 6
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23 under this Act. None of the funds appropriated pursuant
24 to the provisions of this Act shall be available for the pay-

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3 SEC. 10. When used in this Act, the term (a) "State"
4 includes Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, (b) "agricultural
5 work" includes any services or activities included within
6 the provisions of section 3 (f) of the Fair Labor Standards
7 Act of 1938 or section 1426 (h) of the Internal Revenue
8 Code as amended, and (c) "agricultural worker" includes
9 nationals of the United States and aliens.

10 SEC. 11. This Act shall be effective January 1, 1948.

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Federal Extension Service, to cooperate with the land-grant colleges and universities in carrying out a program for the collection and dissemination of information with respect to the supply of, the need for, and the effective use of agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CAPPER

MAY 23 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports

(For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON H. R. 3367, TO PROVIDE A PERMANENT FARM-LABOR PROGRAM THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICE, JUNE 16, 1947

Present: Chairman Hope, presiding, and most members of the Committee were present. Messrs. Overby, M. C. Wilson, Oberlin, and Wheeler from the Department.

The first witness was William H. Talbert, Portland, Oregon, representing the National Farm Labor Conference. Mr. Talbert discussed and recommended favorably all provisions of the pending bill and recommended authorization for an annual appropriation of \$500,000 for the Federal Extension Service and \$5,000,000 for payments to State extension services. He particularly stressed the importance of the camp provision, pointing out that additional time is needed for local farm groups to organize their financing to take over the camps. In response to a question from Mr. Cooley, he agreed that the camp provision should be expanded to include States, municipal corporations, and counties. Two Congressmen (Poage and Andresen) raised questions about coordinating the placement service with industrial employment and unemployment compensation laws. Mr. Talbert agreed that effective arrangements must be worked out to assure that no unemployment compensation is drawn by persons qualified to do farm work when there are vacancies.

Mr. Flanagan criticized the bill because the States would not be required to match the funds to any degree. Messrs. Flanagan and Pace also discussed each of the clauses of Sec. 2, pointing out that in their opinion the Extension Service already had the authority to carry on educational work in the farm-labor field.

Representative Holmes, of Oregon, requested the Committee to extend to December 31, 1949, the date for camp liquidation in order that State legislatures could consider making provision for taking over some of the camps.

Charles C. Seabrook, of Seabrook Farm, New Jersey, testified in favor of the foreign-labor provision, stating that employers should be authorized to recruit and import foreign labor when the Secretary determines they are needed. Mr. Dickson Pierce, a tomato grower from Florida, spoke in favor of the camp provision, stating that unless priority is given to farm groups most of the camps will be disposed of to speculators.

The hearings are expected to be continued for several days. Hearings before the Senate Committee on S. 1334, an identical bill, begin today (June 17).

J. C. Wheeler, B&F*

*In cooperation with the Division of Legislative Reports.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports

(For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON H.R. 3367, TO PROVIDE A PERMANENT FARM-LABOR PROGRAM THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICE, JUNE 17, 1947.

Present: Chairman Hope, presiding, and most members of the Committee were present. Messrs. Oberlin, Extension Service; Wheeler, B&F, from the Department.

The first witness was Mr. N.E. Gardner, representing the National Farm-Labor Conference, who reviewed and favored all provisions of the bill. Rep. Peage again stressed the necessity of assuring that no one remains on unemployment compensation rolls who can do farm work when farm jobs need to be filled. He stressed the absence of any testimony showing how this can be accomplished. Rep. Pace stressed that the basic problem was in the Social Security Act which states that "suitable employment" must be provided if a person is to be removed from unemployment compensation rolls. There was considerable expression on the part of the Committee that the basic law should be changed so that persons drawing unemployment compensation be required to accept farm work, if they were able to perform it, regardless of whether they had worked on farms before.

Rep. Rogers of Florida spoke in favor of the bill on behalf of Florida's sugar interests, particularly regarding facilitating the importation of foreign workers.

Mrs. Sarah Hepburn, representing the Michigan Migrant Committee, and Mr. Howard Dawson, Director of the rural service of the National Educational Association, both discussed the bill from the standpoint of the welfare of the children of migrant workers. They opposed the disposition of camps to growers, stating that if the camps could continue in operation by the Government, or be disposed of to states, counties, or cities, there would be a better chance of assuring minimum standards of health and education for the children.

J. C. Wheeler*
B&F

* In cooperation with the Division of Legislative Reports.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AND FINANCIAL
Division of Legislative Reports

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METINGS BEFORE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON S. 1334 AND H. R. 3367, TO PROVIDE FOR A PERMANENT FARM-LABOR PROGRAM THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICE -- 1947

date, June 17:

William H. Tolbert, National Farm Labor Conference and Oregon Farmers' Association, outlined the need for a continuing farm-labor program and advocated the bill, estimating an annual cost of \$5,500,000. He said there should be further delay in liquidation of Labor Branch camps to enable farm groups to effect an organization and obtain finances for that.

Charles G. Seabrook, of Seabrook Farm, N. J., endorsed the bill and spoke in favor of the farm-labor provisions which USDA would determine when outside labor was needed and authorize the Immigration and Naturalization Service to permit employers to import foreign workers under the Immigration Act.

Dickson Pierce, a Fla. tomato grower and representative of the National Farm Labor Conference, endorsed the bill and said there is need for changing the procedure for liquidating Labor Branch camps to insure their future availability for housing farm workers.

E. J. Overby, Secretary's Office, discussed briefly the Department's report on the bill, which recommended its passage if Congress decided a farm-labor utilization program was a proper assignment to Extension Service and if certain changes were made in the wording of the bill. Sen. Popper questioned Mr. Overby on the procedure being developed for liquidation of Labor Branch camps. Discussion followed as to the desirability of turning over these camps to local governmental units without charge but with adequate regard to insure the use of the properties for housing farm labor. Sen. Pepper asked Mr. Overby to explore with appropriate Department officials the possibility of inserting language in the bill to accomplish that objective.

Edith C. Wilson answered questions on the wording of the bill and with use of charts explained the situation which made necessary a permanent farm-labor program. He also outlined activities developed as part of the Emergency Farm Labor Program which should be continued. He emphasized the importance of a constructive forward-looking program aimed at increasing the output per worker in agriculture in order to insure larger earnings and to enable agricultural production to keep abreast with industrial progress. Such a forward-looking program must consider the self-employed farmers and members of their families as well as those who work for wages, since more than 3/4 of the labor entering into agricultural production is normally performed by other than hired workers.

use, June 18:

J. A. Anderson, Director of Colo. Extension Service and Chairman of the Farm Labor Committee of the Land Grant College Association, discussed the importance of a permanent farm-labor program, outlined Colorado's survey of seasonal labor needs and the method used in the 1947 season to meet them, and stated Colorado's personnel organization in farm labor and the costs in connection with the emergency farm-labor program. Rep. Pace criticised the bill as indicating, in the light of Mr. Anderson's statement, a proposed "educational and socializing program for farm workers" which would speedily expand to require increasingly greater personnel and Federal funds.

H. L. Mitchell, National Farm Labor Union claiming 30,000 members (AFL), opposed the bill in its present form as being designed to help large, rather than small, operators. He recommended low-cost housing, medical and health services, minimum wages, and other features. He favored USES to regulate and operate a farm-labor program.

Rev. W. J. Gibbons (?), National Catholic Rural Life Conference, spoke against the bill, objecting to Extension Service operating the program and recommending that it be placed in USES. He favored Federal regulatory measures to accomplish social welfare reforms on behalf of workers, which he outlined.

(?)

Elmer J. Hewitt, Farmers Union, opposed the bill. He favored unionization of farm workers and outlined an operation of his union with N. J. employers which he said was satisfactory.

Mr. Hake or Tate (?), Tenn. Commissioner of Employment, opposed the bill and operation of a farm-labor program by Extension Service. He favored USES to take over, stating that he represented the viewpoint of the Tenn. Governor and other Tenn. officials.

Date, June 18:

"Dutch" Gardiner, Conn.-Mass. Shade Tobacco Growers' Association, supported the bill, stressing the necessity for keeping county Extension agents in the farm-labor picture because of their close relation to farmers. He stressed need for clearance of workers across State lines.

W. O. Halt, Tenn. Unemployment Compensation Administrator, opposed the bill, indicating that county agents, because of lack of training and experience, are not qualified for farm work. He said the Tenn. Extension Service was not able to furnish needed labor to harvest the strawberry crop this year and that the berries were dumped in gullies. Sen. Thye asked how they could be dumped without first being picked. Mr. Halt said no labor program would work satisfactorily if divided between two agencies.

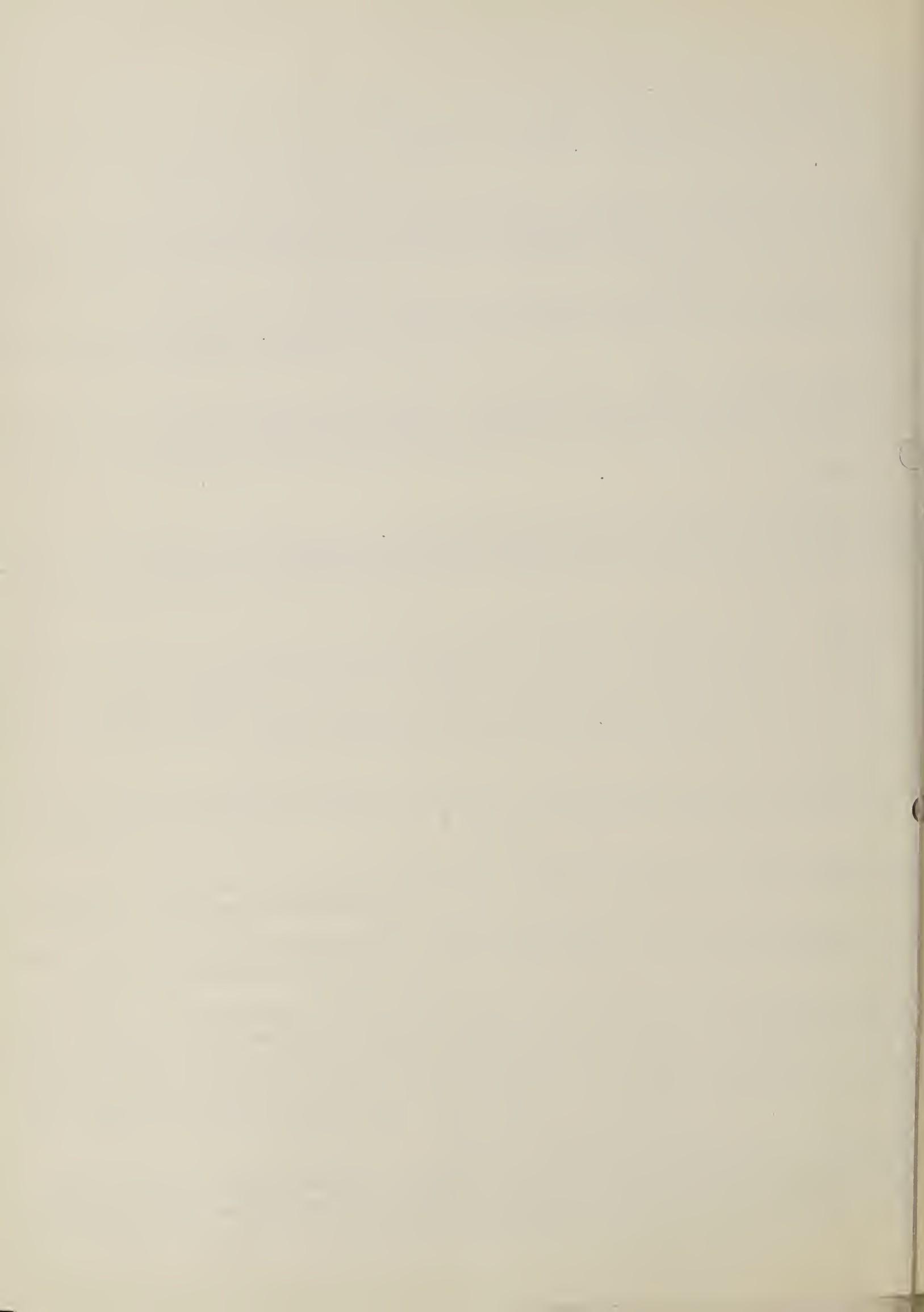
Rep. Anderson, Calif., spoke in favor of the bill, indicating that the program as conducted during the war worked satisfactorily from the growers' standpoint and suggesting that basic provisions of the bill be adopted.

Ralph Bunje, Calif., appeared in favor of the bill, stating that relations with Extension Service on farm-labor problems during the war were better than previously with USES.

John J. Regal, Co-op Council, supported the bill, stating that many farm-labor problems could be solved through cooperative effort as has been done in buying and selling.

Fred Bailey, National Grange, appeared in favor of the basic objectives of the bill but suggested changes to permit USDA to enter into cooperative agreements with public or private State agencies, to require State matching of Federal funds, and to authorize the Secretary to administer the program through any USDA agency. He said Extension Service is basically an educational agency and should not be burdened with an action program. He suggested extension of the date for liquidation of farm-labor centers to Dec. 31, 1949.

Mr. Anderson, Cole. Extension Director, appeared as representative of the Land-Grant College Association and presented a general statement regarding basic farm-labor provisions. He stressed the need for education leading toward improved methods, training of inexperienced workers, and current operational information regarding labor and job sources.



J. L. Mitchell, National Farm Labor Union (N.F.L.), opposed the bill, stating that it benefited large, rather than small, farmers. He advocated a farm-labor placement bureau through USWMS with authority to set minimum wage, improve housing, etc.

Butchers and Cannery Union, N. J., endorsed Mr. Mitchell's statement and complained his union's activities in promoting working and living conditions in N. J.

Mrs. Sarah Hepburn, Mich. migratory labor committee, stated that, since all reference to maintenance of housing standards had been eliminated, she felt no legislation would be better. In effect, she recommended that the Federal Government take over health services and the policing of school attendance.

Paul Vanderschouw, formerly PMA Labor Branch area representative in Fla., spoke in favor of continuation of a health program similar to that maintained during the earlier years in the Emergency Farm Labor Program. He raised questions regarding proposed bill allowing in disposal of the Belle Glade hospital and the school buildings which are partly the Labor Branch camp in Fla.

A representative of the Calif. Unemployment Compensation Commission stated that it was necessary for one agency to handle the entire labor program. He cited statistics on the number of Mexicans in Calif., the number of unemployed farm workers, and the number of workers drawing unemployment compensation, but presented no evidence that those drawing such compensation were qualified for, or would accept, agricultural employment.

(The above is based on notes from Messrs. H. C. Wilson and R. W. Oberlin, Extension Service.)

Carl R. Sapp, DCE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports

(for administrative information only)

Hearings before Agriculture Committees on S. 1334 and H. R. 3357, to provide for a permanent farm-labor program through Extension Service, June 19, 1947

use:

Letters were introduced for the record from various State Employment Service representatives. Also the report from the Secretary of Agriculture with suggested amendments to the bill.

Ralph J. Bunje, Fresno, California, Manager, Agricultural Labor Bureau of the San Joaquin Valley, first witness, favored bill in principle. He explained the complicated farm labor situation in California; the 21 years of farm-labor operations of the association; said 1,000 outside agricultural workers were needed in San Joaquin Valley area last season at peak season; and compared the association's relationships with the Employment Service prior to the emergency farm labor program and with the Extension Service, since inauguration of that program. He stated the need for a continued labor information service to employers and workers, and explained the use of Extension information stations for migratory workers, called for an accurate appraisal of farm labor needs and authoritative certification of emergency requirements for foreign workers; and favored Extension Service over Employment Service to administer the program, on basis of past experience and relative cost.

Rep. Pace challenged the use of Federal funds for farm labor information service. Rep. Lannagan challenged job training features of the bill. Rep. Gathings suggested USES had not sufficient opportunity to prove its value in an agricultural labor program.

Robert Goodwin, Federal Director, USES, opposing the bill indicated that it is deficient in responsibility to veterans. He stated that there are 1800 full-time employment offices and 2700 part-time or itinerant offices. He compared the services of the Employment Service with the Extension Service, and said use of Employment Service would achieve maximum economy and efficiency, would avoid duplication of effort, and would assure most effective use of available labor force. He said 20% of costs of Employment Service relate to agricultural labor; stated that 235,000 agricultural placements were made in 1935, 400,000 agricultural placements in 1940, and 3,300,000 in 1942. If program is continued by Employment Service, he said, plans call for coordination between State offices, exchange and transportation of farm labor, and cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. He said that 87% of the Employment Service labor offices are in agricultural districts, and Employment Service personnel is well acquainted with agricultural problems. He stressed limitation of regulations relating to employment compensation benefits under the bill. Mr. Goodwin introduced for the record, a letter from Stanley Rector, representing the Federal Interstate Conference, an organization of top Employment Service Administrators of the States, which letter opposed the bill and favored Employment Service over Extension Service in the operation of any permanent farm labor program which Congress might establish. Mr. Goodwin's testimony was closed by committee adjournment and he will appear again at tomorrow's hearing. Mr. Goodwin also referred to statements of a year or more ago in which Extension Service and land grant colleges said they wished to be relieved of the labor program as soon as possible.

William McToebler, American Farm Bureau Federation, who appeared in favor of the proposed legislation, pointed out that the program in the post-war years will be considerably different from that conducted during the war period. He said that recruitment and placement could be done primarily by employers and most farmers united in a demand that the program remain in the Department of Agriculture. He said Extension Service should conduct the

rogram with a minimum of administration at Federal level and a maximum of participation at State and county levels. Extension Service established an outstanding record during the war period, he said, has the confidence of the farm people, and a record of economical operation, in that the cost of making placements in 1945 and 1946 did not exceed \$1.00 per placement. He expressed opposition to importation of foreign workers as long as domestic labor is available. He suggested several changes in wording of the proposed bill, eliminating reference to Federal Land Bank loans, liquidation date for housing is too long, and some provision for leasing should be included in addition to authority for sale. Mr. Toebler called on Mr. Charles Rummel, Assistant Counsel of California Farm Bureau Federation, regarding farm labor camps. Mr. Rummel objected to the provision now required by Federal Public Housing Authority for dismantling of all buildings before they can be transferred for use in housing agricultural labor, requesting authority to move such buildings intact. Mr. Toebler completed testimony with the strong recommendation of establishment of a permanent farm labor program in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Porter, President of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare, submitted a written statement for the record. Briefly, he pointed out dangers to southern agriculture of authority to permit aliens to be imported, the effect of mechanization in reducing the number of hired workers needed on farms, and vigorously opposed provisions of the bill allowing aliens to be imported.

John Phillips, testified in favor of the bill. He pointed out the wide diversity of agriculture in California and stated that there is nothing new in the activities proposed in this bill. Only in the last years has an attempt been made to organize and direct movement of labor from one area to another, he said. He pointed out in one of the depression years a \$100,000 tomato crop was lost due to lack of labor when less than 500 miles away there were thousands of men on relief. He stated that he derived considerable amusement from those people who stated that employers in this country want to use foreign labor, since foreign labor is inefficient, costly, and is used only when domestic labor is not available. He expressed satisfaction with the present procedure of clearing foreign labor through the Immigration Service and indicated the need and necessity for having some Federal agency to organize and direct migrant labor during peak labor needs. He said the job as been well handled during the war period, retention of farm housing for continued use of agricultural labor very important, since if some type of legislation is not enacted government housing will be purchased by contractors and will be lost for use by agriculture.

Reverend William J. Gibbons of the National Catholic Rural Church Conference appeared against the bill and emphasized the need for including recommendations of the Federal Interagency Committee Report on migrant labor. He pointed out that we must have a national program to coordinate activities and only through such program can we protect the rights and freedom of migrant labor; that collective bargaining opportunities, authority to fix wages, establish minimum standards, etc., are lacking in this bill; and suggested strongly that the Employment Service take over the labor problems and that camps be disposed to workers, State and municipal agencies instead of liquidated hastily.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sasuly, representing the Food, Tobacco and Allied Agricultural Union, CIO, strongly protested the passage of the proposed bill. She pointed out that everything must be done to prevent recurrence of pre-war conditions for migrant labor, protested importation of foreign workers, and criticized the lack of authority to impose minimum wages, hours, housing standards, etc. She criticized discontinuance of the old FSA program, stated that his proposed bill puts farm labor in hands of group most responsible to large growers, and that no legislation would be better than this bill.

alter J. Mason, legislative representative of American Federation of Labor, appeared in position to bill. He referred to the Erskine Committee report and recommended strongly that recommendations contained therein be included in any legislation which is passed. He said the present bill serves only a small group of individuals who employ large numbers of workers and strongly opposed the foreign importation authority. R. W. Oberlin, Ext. Ser.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Division of Legislative Reports

(Administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE ON H. R. 2367, TO PROVIDE FOR A PERMANENT
FARM-LABOR PROGRAM THROUGH EXTENSION SERVICE, JUNE 20, 1947

Mr. Jack Anderson, Calif., was the first witness. He supported the bill, stating that the program prior to the war was not satisfactory and the cost of the program if handled by the Extension Service will not be any less than as proposed in the bill, which cost he estimated at \$500,000 per year. He did not favor continuation of war-time activities, but felt that foreign labor could be imported when domestic supplies were inadequate. He urged that farm-labor housing be made available for use in agriculture and liquidated on a lease or sale basis.

Albert Goodwin, Director of USES, was recalled for questioning. In answer to questions from Reps. Flanagan and Granger, Mr. Goodwin stated that USES could carry out some of the actions proposed by the bill under their present authority and that in his opinion their personnel were adequately trained to do the job and could do it cheaper than could the Department.

W. S. Toeblitz, Farm Bureau, pointed out that the bill proposed no large Washington staff, placed major responsibilities in the States and counties. He suggested that housing facilities be leased until growers and State and local governments can arrange for purchase, urged that Extension Service continue the program since county agents have had the experience, have the farmers' confidence, and would continue to be asked for assistance.

Ed Bailey, National Grange, said that the bill is the cooperative effort of various groups representing agriculture, and that he favored it with several changes. He felt that Extension Service should not be given an action program when its function is primarily educational. He emphasized that the States should match Federal funds in the program and suggested that the liquidation period for the camps be extended to December 31, 1949, to allow time for State legislatures to authorize their purchase where desirable and to permit other groups to properly organize. He stressed these three points: (1) The program should be continued in the Department, (2) the States should assume as much of the cost as possible, and (3) Government housing should be made available for the workers.

Mark Foreman, President, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, opposed the bill, especially the authority to import foreign workers when the domestic labor supply is inadequate. He said that American workers have always been ready and willing to work on farms, but increased mechanization is continually freeing farm labor in the South, and there will be difficulty in the future in finding employment for them.

Miller J. Mason, AFoFL, opposed the bill, especially the authority to import foreign workers. He pointed out that many provisions needed to improve conditions for farm labor, especially migrants, were not in the bill. Chairman Hope noted that many of Mr. Mason's proposals could not be considered by the Agriculture Committee.

W. J. Ives, El Paso, Tex., favored the bill generally, but suggested changes. He recommended that the program be administered by Extension Service because of the farmers' confidence in the county agent. He opposed Government ownership and operation of camps, and said that responsibility should be assumed by the growers and their associations. He said that the employer should be responsible for recruitment and transportation, and recommended control of the movement of Mexican labor across the border, with provision for farm workers to cross daily as industrial workers do.

Mr. Phillips, Calif., favored the bill, mentioning the contribution of foreign workers.
(The above is based on notes from R. W. Oberlin, Extension Service.)

H. F. Shurtleff, RPF

80TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1555

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

Providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provision of section 43 (f) of the
4 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added by the Farmers'
5 Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary may,
6 by grant or otherwise, dispose of any labor supply center,
7 labor home, labor camp and facility referred to in said sec-
8 tion 43 (f) and all equipment pertaining thereto to any
9 public or semipublic institution or organization or any non-
10 profit association of farmers in the community who will
11 agree to operate and maintain them for the principal pur-

1 pose of housing, maintaining, and hospitalizing persons
2 engaged in agricultural work and shall relieve the Govern-
3 ment of all responsibility in connection therewith. In mak-
4 ing grants of such property and facilities the Secretary shall
5 give due consideration to all applications for such grants and
6 shall award such property to the organization or institution
7 found by the Secretary to be most capable of maintaining
8 and operating such property for housing, maintaining, and
9 hospitalizing agricultural workers.

A BILL

Providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations.

By Mr. PEPPER and Mr. AIKEN

JULY 2 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 17, 1947
For actions of July 16, 1947
80th-1st, No. 136

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Government corporations appropriations bill; appointed conferees. Senate passed bill to permit salary payments pending appropriations and House agreed to Senate amendment. Both Houses received President's message recommending Miss. flood control and a \$3,000,000 1948 appropriation for SCS. Senate committee reported bill to donate farm-labor camps. Senate committee reported bill to provide for investigation of agriculture needs. House passed Science Foundation bill. House appointments made to Commission on organization of Executive Branch. House committees reported bills to authorize drainage investigations, provide for veterans' homesteads in Alaska, and to make surplus property available for flood damage. Sen. Russell introduced bill providing for grants to aid establishment of farmers' markets. President approved bill to continue certain export-control and allocations-priorities powers.

SENATE

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. H. R. 3756, was passed as reported (pp. 9184, 9187-202). Rejected an amendment by Sen. McCarran, Nev., to restore funds for the TVA fertilizer program (pp. 9189-96). Sens. Ferguson, Reed, Wherry, Saltonstall, McKellar, Overton, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 9201).
2. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed H. J. Res. 240, making temporary appropriations to meet pay rolls for the first half of July pending enactment of regular appropriation bills, with an amendment by Chairman Bridges of the Appropriations Committee to insert "and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, respectively" after "appropriated" (pp. 9185-6). Later in the day the House agreed to this amendment (p. 9271). The measure will now be sent to the President.
3. FLOOD CONTROL: APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received from the President a message favoring a \$6,000,000,000 flood-control program for the Mississippi River Basin over the next 10 years and recommending a \$250,000,000 appropriation in 1948, of which \$3,000,000 would be for the Soil Conservation Service (H. Doc. 404); to Public Works Committees (pp. 9271-2). Sens. Overton, Rovercomb, McCollan, and Langer commended the message (pp. 9184-5).
4. TVA COOPERATIVES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to provide for liquidation of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., by this Department; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9168).
5. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S.

1555, providing for donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions and organizations (S. Rept. 561)(p. 9168).

6. AGRICULTURE INVESTIGATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. Res. 147, authorizing a study of agricultural legislation and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture (S. Rept. 563)(p. 9168). To Rules and Administration Committee.
7. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1505, authorizing the transfer to Boise, Idaho, of 9 lots of a 5-acre tract of land donated to the U.S. by Boise and now used by the F.S. as a site for central repair shops (S.Rept. 560) (p. 9168).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R.2511, authorizing this Department to sell two acres of land near the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church (S.Rept. 562) (p. 9168).
8. R.F.C. The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S.Res. 132, authorizing an investigation of the operations of the RFC (p. 9168).
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. The Finance Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 141, authorizing an investigation of the social-security program (p. 9168).
10. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment S. 1639, authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in the Fort Sumner irrigation district (S. Rept. 572) (p. 9168).
11. VETERANS' BENEFITS. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 966, to amend Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for an administrative officer to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals made by preference eligibles because of discharge, suspension, demotion, etc. (S.Rept. 568) (p. 9169).
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Sens. Bridges (N.H.) and McCarran (Nev.) discussed the efforts of the Senate Appropriations Committee to expedite the appropriation bills, referring particularly to the legislative appropriation (p. 9186).
13. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment H.R. 2167, to authorize the inclusion within the Angostura water conservation and utilization project of certain U.S. lands (pp. 9205-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. CONSUMER CREDIT. Passed without amendment S.J.Res. 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of regulation of consumer credit (pp. 9213-4).
15. PATENTS. Passed without amendment H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (p. 9215). This bill will now be sent to the President.
16. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed without amendment S. 1487, to remove restrictions upon loans by Federal agencies to finance the construction of certain public works (pp. 9215-6).
17. PHOTOGRAPHS. Passed without amendment H.R. 2573, to authorize the Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis (p. 9204). This bill will now be sent to the President.



United States
of America

Please return to
DIVISION OF LEGISLATIVE REPORTS
Office of Budget and Finance

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 93

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1947

No. 136

Senate

Rev. Clarence Cranford, D. D., minister, Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

We thank Thee, our Father, for the principles that have made us great as a nation. We thank Thee for the heritage of freedom we enjoy. Keep America strong within, that she may be respected by her neighbors without. To that end, bless the homes of America. Bless her schools and her churches. Bless the leaders of government. Give them patience and wisdom as they strive to lead the world in the way of peace and freedom. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, July 15, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On July 11, 1947:

S. 665. An act to reimburse certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for money stolen or obtained through false pretenses from them while they were on duty at the United States naval training station, Farragut, Idaho; and

S. J. Res. 122. Joint resolution consenting to an interstate oil compact to conserve oil and gas.

On July 15, 1947:

S. 1420. An act to authorize the issuance of certain public-improvement bonds by the Territory of Hawaii; and

S. 1421. An act to provide for the appointment of one additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and for other purposes.

On July 16, 1947:

S. 116. An act for the relief of Mrs. Mabel Jones and Mrs. Mildred Wells Martin;

S. 640. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain property occupied by the Weather Bureau of East Lansing, Mich., and to obtain other quarters for the said Bureau in the State of Michigan; and

S. 816. An act to repeal the Post Roads Act of 1866, as amended, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3678) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. ENGEL of Michigan, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. TIBBOTT, Mr. SCRIVNER, Mr. KERR, Mr. MAHON, and Mr. NORRELL were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3839) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. PHILLIPS of California, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. COUDERT, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama, and Mr. THOMAS of Texas were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 185. An act to authorize the sale of certain public lands in Alaska to the Catholic Society of Alaska for use as a mission;

H. R. 388. An act for the relief of Bert Harrington, Jr.;

H. R. 434. An act for the relief of Lewis H. Rich;

H. R. 439. An act for the relief of Roy Durbin;

H. R. 618. An act for the relief of Fred O. Donohue;

H. R. 640. An act for the relief of Harley Shores;

H. R. 769. An act for the relief of the estate of Ruth Horton Hunter;

H. R. 890. An act for the relief of Jessie Thompkins;

H. R. 1078. An act for the relief of Mrs. Audrey Ellen Gooch;

H. R. 1085. An act for the relief of Mrs. Marie Salamone;

H. R. 1175. An act for the relief of the estate of Daphne Ward Pope, deceased;

H. R. 1215. An act for the relief of Kazue Oda Takahashi;

H. R. 1226. An act for the relief of Mrs. Maud M. Wright and Mrs. Maxine Mills;

H. R. 1316. An act for the relief of Archer C. Gunter;

H. R. 1319. An act for the relief of Calvin J. Frederick;

H. R. 1648. An act for the relief of Willie P. Goodwin, J. M. Thorud, and W. H. Stokley;

H. R. 1654. An act for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell;

H. R. 1730. An act for the relief of Mrs. Beulah Hart;

H. R. 1744. An act for the relief of the estate of Curtis Wilson, deceased;

H. R. 1864. An act for the relief of Mrs. Raiford D. Smith;

H. R. 1933. An act for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth F. McCombie;

H. R. 1953. An act for the relief of John F. Reeves;

H. R. 2129. An act for the relief of R. C. Owen, R. C. Owen, Jr., and Roy Owen;

H. R. 2213. An act for the relief of A. J. Sprouffske;

H. R. 2348. An act for the relief of Charles J. Smith;

H. R. 2350. An act for the relief of Mrs. Daisy Park Farrow;

H. R. 2373. An act for the relief of Stanley Yelverton, Inc.;

H. R. 2374. An act for the relief of Nita H. Stanley;

H. R. 2432. An act for the relief of Harry V. Ball;

H. R. 2471. An act to provide for periodical reimbursement of the general fund of the District of Columbia for certain expenditures made for the compensation, uniforms, equipment, and other expenses of the United States Park Police force;

H. R. 2506. An act for the relief of the estate of Louis T. Klauder;

H. R. 2584. An act for the relief of James H. Underwood;

H. R. 2811. An act for the relief of G. F. Allen, former Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2984. An act to amend the act of June 1, 1910, so as to regulate the installation of radio or television transmitting antennas, masts, or other structures in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 3045. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to prescribe the processes and procedures for recording instruments of writing in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3064. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a

patent in fee to the surviving members of the Laguna Band of Mission Indians of California;

H. R. 3068. An act for the relief of Alfred Thomas Freitas;

H. R. 3118. An act for the relief of Mrs. Susan W. Roe;

H. R. 3168. An act for the relief of Antone G. Pina;

H. R. 3361. An act for the relief of J. Rutledge Alford;

H. R. 3495. An act for the relief of Andrew C. Extrom and Harry C. Pearson;

H. R. 3726. An act for the relief of certain officers and employees of the Foreign Service of the United States who, while in the course of their respective duties, suffered losses of personal property by reason of war conditions;

H. R. 3813. An act to provide for removal from, and the prevention of appointment to, offices or positions in the executive branch of the Government of persons who are found to be disloyal to the United States;

H. R. 3845. An act for the relief of George J. Hiner;

H. R. 3852. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946;

H. R. 3873. An act to redefine the powers and duties of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, to establish a Department of Public Welfare, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3978. An act to provide for the temporary advancement in rank and increase in salary of lieutenants in the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia serving as supervisors of certain squads;

H. R. 3998. An act to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 205. Joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the Tongass National Forest.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 70) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of the hearings on the bill (H. R. 2319), the National Security Act of 1947, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Attorney General, withdrawing the name of Paul Rene Refoule from a report relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted by him to the Senate on April 1, 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary,

A letter from the Attorney General, withdrawing the name of Gus Emanuel Kontos from a report relating to aliens whose deportation he suspended more than 6 months ago, transmitted by him to the Senate on May 1, 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TRANSFER BY NAVY DEPARTMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL BOATS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the All Hallows Episcopal Church, Snow Hill, Md., had requested the Navy Department to transfer two small life-boats and a life-raft for use for live-saving purposes at a Diocesan Youth Camp at Stevensville, Md.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, reporting, pursuant to law, that the

United States Coast Guard Auxiliary Flotilla 33, a nonprofit organization incorporated under the laws of the State of California, had requested the transfer of a picket boat for use by that organization for patrol duties and training of personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

TENNESSEE VALLEY ASSOCIATED COOPERATIVES, INC.

A letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the liquidation and dissolution of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS TO UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

A letter from the chairman of the Board of Visitors to the United States Coast Guard Academy, transmitting, pursuant to law a report of that board for the year 1947 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Three letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. LANGER and Mr. CHAVEZ members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITION

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a petition of 4,439 citizens of Pelham, N. Y., praying that the United Nations be strengthened to prevent war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

H. R. 3587. A bill to establish a National Aviation Council for the purpose of unifying and clarifying national policies relating to aviation, and for other purposes; with amendments.

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 1505. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Boise, Idaho, to the Boise Chamber of Commerce; without amendment (Rept. No. 560);

S. 1555. A bill providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations; with amendments (Rept. No. 561);

H. R. 2511. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim two acres of land near Muirkirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church; without amendment (Rept. No. 562); and

S. Res. 147. Resolution authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture; with amendments (Rept. No. 563); and, under the rule, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3191. A bill to amend Public Law 301, Seventy-ninth Congress, approved February 18, 1946, so as to extend the benefits of the Missing Persons Act, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended, to certain members of the organized military forces of the Government of the Commonwealth of

the Philippines; without amendment (Rept. No. 570).

By Mr. ROBERTSON of Wyoming, from the Committee on Armed Services:

S. 1252. A bill making certain changes in the organization of the Navy Department, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 565).

By Mr. KNOWLAND, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 137. Resolution to make an investigation of the immigration system; with additional amendments.

By Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 3501. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, approved August 9, 1946 (Public Law 704, 79th Cong., 2d sess., 60 Stat. 963), and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 564).

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 1366. A bill to facilitate procurement of supplies and services by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 571).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1089. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics who have rendered at least 20 years of service; without amendment (Rept. No. 569).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 1639. A bill authorizing the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and the prevention of flood damage in the Fort Sumner irrigation district, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 572).

By Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. Res. 132. Resolution to investigate the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries; without amendment;

S. Res. 141. Resolution authorizing an investigation of the social-security program; without amendment;

S. Res. 144. Resolution authorizing an investigation of law enforcement and police administrations in the District of Columbia; with an amendment; and

S. Res. 145. Resolution further increasing the limit of expenditures in the investigation of the national defense program; without amendment.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report an original bill to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, and so forth, and I submit a report (No. 567) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

The bill (S. 1641) to establish the Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, to authorize the enlistment and appointment of women in the Regular Navy and Marine Corps and the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes, was received, read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

REDEMPTION OF TERMINAL-LEAVE BONDS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably House bill 4017, to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 to provide that bonds issued under such act shall be redeemable at any time after September 1, 1947, to permit settlement.

Calendar No. 582

80TH CONGRESS {
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 561

PROVIDING FOR THE DONATION OF FARM-LABOR CAMPS TO PUBLIC OR SEMIPUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OR ORGANIZATIONS

JULY 16, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1555]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1555) providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

On page 1, line 9, strike out the word "semipublic" and insert the word "nonprofit".

On page 2, line 1, strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or".

On page 2, line 9, following the word "maintaining," strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or".

Amend the title to conform with the amendments made in the body of the bill.

The Department of Agriculture has no direction in existing law to insure the continued use of the labor supply camps by agricultural workers in the disposal of the camps which must be completed by January 31, 1948, as provided in Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress, first session. It is the opinion of the committee the camps and facilities of the farm-labor supply program should continue to be operated for the benefit of farm laborers by the parties to which they are transferred by the Federal Government.



Calendar No. 582

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1555

[Report No. 561]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Mr. PEPPER (for himself and Mr. AIKEN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 16, 1947

Reported by Mr. CAPPER, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding the provision of section 43 (f) of the
4 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added by the Farmers'
5 Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary may,
6 by grant or otherwise, dispose of any labor supply center,
7 labor home, labor camp and facility referred to in said sec-
8 tion 43 (f) and all equipment pertaining thereto to any
9 public or semipublic nonprofit institution or organization or
10 any nonprofit association of farmers in the community who

1 will agree to operate and maintain them for the principal
2 purpose of housing, maintaining, and or hospitalizing per-
3 sons engaged in agricultural work and shall relieve the Gov-
4 ernment of all responsibility in connection therewith. In
5 making grants of such property and facilities the Secretary
6 shall give due consideration to all applications for such grants
7 and shall award such property to the organization or institu-
8 tion found by the Secretary to be most capable of maintain-
9 ing and operating such property for housing, maintaining,
10 and or hospitalizing agricultural workers.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1555

[Report No. 561]

A BILL

Providing for the donation of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations.

By Mr. PEPPER and Mr. AIKEN

JULY 2 (legislative day, April 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 16, 1947

Reported with amendments

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4254

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1947

Mr. BRAMBLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (d) of the
4 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 and section
5 43 (d) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added
6 by the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of any labor supply
8 center, labor home, labor camp or facility referred to in said
9 sections and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in
10 the Farm Labor Supply Program (hereafter referred to as
11 "facilities") for such prices and under such terms and con-

1 ditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after
2 taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed
3 by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or any
4 nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will
5 agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal
6 purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work
7 and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connec-
8 tion therewith. In disposing of such facilities, the Secretary
9 shall give due consideration to the ability of the applicants
10 to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural
11 workers.

12 SEC. 2. In order that such public or semipublic agencies
13 or nonprofit associations of farmers may have adequate time
14 to make necessary arrangements for authorizations and funds
15 to acquire such facilities, the authority to dispose of such
16 facilities to such agencies is to continue until June 30, 1949.
17 After January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility
18 shall be continued in operation except under contractual ar-
19 rangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies
20 or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate
21 such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons
22 engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Federal
23 Government of all financial responsibility in connection with
24 the operation of such facilities. Any facility with respect to
25 which no such contractual arrangement has been made by

1 January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as
2 possible under the provisions of this Act or section 43 (d)
3 of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in
4 any event not later than June 30, 1949. Any facility which
5 is continued in operation after January 30, 1948 pursuant
6 to a contractual arrangement with a public or semipublic
7 agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains
8 unsold on June 30, 1949, shall be disposed of as expeditiously
9 as possible under the provisions of section 43 (d) of the
10 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

11 SEC. 3. The funds made available under the item "Farm
12 Labor Supply Program" in the Second Deficiency Approp-
13 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law Numbered 76, Eightieth
14 Congress), are also hereby made available until expended
15 for carrying out the purposes of this Act and in addition
16 thereto, there is authorized to be appropriated such additional
17 sums as may be necessary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4254

A BILL

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

By Mr. BRAMBLETT

JULY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ITEMS IN APPENDIX July 18

36. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Stewart, Tenn., inserted a Farm Bureau statement favoring H. R. 4150, H. R. 4151, and S. 1621, to transfer SCS educational functions to Extension Service and SCS research functions to ARA (p. A3833).
37. FARM PRODUCTION. Rep. Case, S. Dak., inserted a Saturday Evening Post editorial, "Europe Can Send Us Working Farmers" (p. A3841).
38. EMPLOYEES' LOYALTY. Rep. Holifield, Calif., inserted his radio speech favoring separation of disloyal employees (p. A3849).
39. RESEARCH. Rep. Church, Ill., inserted a Chicago Tribune editorial criticizing S. 526, the National Science Foundation bill (p. A3850).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Bramblett, Calif., favoring additional appropriations for research on foot-and-mouth disease (pp. 3852-3).

HOUSE - July 19

40. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4254, providing for disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers (H. Rept. 1008) (p. 9627).
41. WEED KILLERS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 276, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to prevent further damage to crops as a result of the use of the weed killer known as "2,4-D" (H. Rept. 1007) (p. 9627).
42. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 3123 (pp. 9618-23).
43. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4106 (p. 9561). Senate conferees appointed July 18.
44. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 21 (p. 9627). Majority Leader Halleck announced this week's program as follows: Mon., consent calendar, suspensions of rules; Tues., private calendar, mineral-resources bill; balance of week, conference reports and rules. He said, "In view of the intent to adjourn on Saturday, the 26th, it is impossible to assign definite days or order for the consideration of unfinished business before the House." He listed rules outstanding on bills, including: H. J. Res. 222, consumer-credit controls; H. R. 3049, export-control continuation; H. R. 3043, Crab Orchard project; H. R. 4127, civil-service retirement bill; H. J. Res. 295, 296, foreign-relief investigation; H. R. 3465, crop-insurance bill; S. 1498, wool bill; and H. Con. Res. 104, housing investigation. (pp. 9623-4.)

SENATE - July 19

45. MARKETING. Received from the President a 1948 supplemental estimate of \$200,000 to enable the Department to fulfill its responsibilities under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; to Appropriations Committee. (S. Doc. 90) (p. 9509).
46. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of ap-

peals of preference eligibles (S.Rept. 631) (p. 9510).

The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1644, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with recommendations of CSC pursuant to appeals taken by preference employees (S.Rept. 632) (p. 9510).

47. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Kenneth C. Royall to be Secretary of War (pp. 9556-7, 9558).
48. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. O'Connor, Md., inserted his statement urging that excessive stocks of canned vegetables be purchased for foreign relief shipments overseas so they will not depress prices paid by canners for fresh vegetables now being marketed (p. 9511). Received from the President 1948 supplemental appropriation estimates for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation, Inc. (S.Doc. 92) (p. 9509).
49. PLANT LEASES. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments S. 1198, to authorize the War and Navy Departments to lease stand-by plants (S.Rept. 626) (p. 9510).
50. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Farm Bureau telegram favoring this project (p. 9510).
51. HEALTH. Ratified a protocol terminating the agreement establishing the International Office of Public Health (pp. 9512-3).
52. RECESSED until Mon., July 21 (p. 9557).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

- 52a. PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION. S. 564 provides that when there is neither a President nor a Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President the succession to such office shall be as follows: Speaker of the House, President pro tempore of the Senate; Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, and Secretary of Labor. Approved July 18 (Public Law 199, 80th Cong.).

DISPOSITION OF FARM LABOR FACILITIES

JULY 19, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 4254]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4254) providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of farm labor supply centers, labor camps, facilities and equipment used in connection with the farm labor supply program at such prices, and under such terms and conditions, and in such manner as the Secretary of Agriculture determines reasonable so as to insure, as far as possible, their continued use in the housing of migratory labor engaged in agricultural work.

The facilities referred to in the bill are at present being used in connection with the farm labor supply program which was continued pursuant to Public Law 40, Eightieth Congress, until December 31, 1947. Most of these facilities have been in operation for housing migratory or seasonal farm labor for a number of years; some of them since 1935 when the Resettlement Administration first began the establishment and operation of permanent labor camps for migratory domestic farm labor. In many instances the camps and labor centers have become an important and integral part of the agricultural economy of the States and areas in which they are operated. These centers or labor camps are of two types—permanent and temporary. The permanent camps, of which there are 52, are situated on Government-owned land, have a total capacity for housing 48,600 persons and were constructed at a cost of approximately \$14,750,000. Exhibit 1 in the appendix shows the location, capacity, and cost of each such

camp. There are 70 temporary camps with a capacity for housing 20,500 persons. They are located on leased premises. The location and capacity of each such camp is shown in exhibit 2 in the appendix.

At present there is no adequate authority under which the Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of the labor supply centers, camps, and other facilities in a manner which will assure their continued use for housing migratory agricultural workers. Under the present provisions of law these facilities for housing migratory labor will have to be liquidated after January 30, 1948, in accordance with the provisions of section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act. That act requires that such facilities shall either be transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to appropriate agencies of the United States for disposition as surplus property or be sold after public notice, by the Secretary of Agriculture at public or private sale to any individual or corporation at the best price obtainable for cash or on secured credit. Thus, if the Department of Agriculture disposes of these properties itself, it must do so "for the best price obtainable," and it cannot take into consideration the use to which the properties will be put. If, on the other hand, the Department of Agriculture transfers the property to the War Assets Administration for disposition, it will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944 and there can be no assurance that such property will be disposed of in the best interests of agriculture.

Under existing legislation the liquidation of these labor camps and facilities must commence not later than January 31, 1948, and there is no authority to permit these facilities to be used and operated for farm labor housing after that date notwithstanding the fact that considerable time might be required in the liquidation of such properties. As of June 1947, there were 40,000 domestic workers and their families and 5,000 foreign workers occupying these camps. Unless some adequate method is provided to permit these camps to be continued in operation for farm labor housing until such time as the facilities can be sold and disposed of, it will be necessary on January 30, 1948, to close such camps to these 40,000 domestic workers and their families.

Many representations have been made by farmers, farm groups, and local agencies urging that they be given an opportunity to acquire and maintain these facilities for housing farm labor. Before these properties can be disposed of to public or semipublic agencies or non-profit associations of farmers for use in housing farm labor it is necessary that authority be provided to permit the sale of such facilities under such terms and conditions, at such prices, and in such manner as to make it feasible for such agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers to acquire the properties, otherwise such facilities will have to be disposed of "for the best price obtainable" as is required under existing law. Moreover, it is necessary to provide sufficient time for States, counties, municipalities, or nonprofit associations of farmers to secure the necessary authorities or funds with which to acquire the property. Since most of the State legislatures do not convene until 1949, the Secretary of Agriculture is given until June 30, 1949, to dispose of the properties under the authority provided in this bill. This will give the legislatures of the various States a reasonable opportunity to enact whatever legislation may be necessary to permit these facilities to be acquired by the States or their political subdivisions. It will also give nonprofit associations of farmers sufficient opportunity

to make whatever arrangements, financial or otherwise, as may be necessary to permit such associations to acquire the properties. The committee believes that the accompanying bill will permit an orderly disposition to be made of labor-housing facilities and at the same time provide a means for such facilities to be continued in use for housing agricultural labor.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

Section 1 of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of any labor supply center, labor home, labor camp, or facility, and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in the farm labor supply program for such prices and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or nonprofit association of farmers who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing migratory agricultural laborers and to relieve the Federal Government of all responsibility in connection therewith. In disposing of such facilities the Secretary is required to give due consideration to the ability of the applicants seeking to purchase the facilities to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural workers.

Section 2 of the bill provides that after January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility shall be continued in operation except under contractual arrangements with responsible public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate the facilities for the principal purpose of housing migratory agricultural laborers and to relieve the Federal Government of all financial responsibility in connection with their operation. Any facility, with respect to which no contractual arrangement has been made by January 30, 1948, is to be liquidated as expeditiously as possible under the authority provided in the bill or section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in any event not later than June 30, 1949. This section of the bill will give public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers who desire to acquire these facilities sufficient time to obtain whatever authority or to make whatever arrangements may be necessary for the acquisition of the properties. It will also enable such agencies or associations to operate the facilities under contractual arrangements in the nature of revocable-use permits until such agencies or associations may make the necessary arrangements for the ultimate purchase and transfer of the facilities, thereby enabling the facilities to be continued in use for housing agricultural laborers and at the same time freeing the Federal Government of the financial responsibility of their operation. Any facility which is operated after January 30, 1948, pursuant to a contractual arrangement with a public or semipublic agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains unsold on June 30, 1949, is to be disposed of as expeditiously as possible pursuant to the provisions of section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

Under section 3 of the bill, the funds authorized under the item "Farm labor supply program" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 76, 80th Cong.), are also made available, until expended, for carrying out the purposes of this bill. There are also authorized to be appropriated whatever additional funds may be necessary.

APPENDIX

EXHIBIT 1.—List of permanent farm labor supply centers located on Government-owned land

State and name of center	Capacity in persons	Acres	Cost of land	Cost of improvements
Arizona:				
Avondale ¹	1,450	65	\$3,455	\$329,229
Casa Grande ¹	1,500	74	11,300	334,955
Yuma ¹	975	63	9,512	359,353
Arkansas: Springdale ¹	765	40	3,500	81,918
California:				
Arbuckle ²	720	34	3,440	192,628
Arvin ¹	1,250	105	13,263	396,275
Brawley ¹	575	40	6,560	247,191
Ceres ¹	325	28	6,406	140,728
Firebaugh ¹	1,425	55	3,265	399,714
Gridley ¹	750	54	6,705	197,072
Indio ¹	950	54	9,936	321,381
Lamont ²	1,200	35	4,413	280,623
McCaillum ²	1,000	30	5,710	230,307
Patterson ²	600	30	4,560	212,886
Rogers Road ²	220	7	300	74,994
Shafter ¹	1,600	78	23,667	393,740
South Shafter ²	600	39	17,000	126,862
Spoiledad ²	450	34	10,082	119,615
Thornton ¹	625	74	13,060	233,929
Tujare ¹	1,550	68	13,739	413,619
Westley ¹	500	104	10,556	203,402
Windsor ¹	700	67	8,654	79,229
Woodland ²	700	38	16,735	155,078
Winters ¹	800	34	10,147	226,754
Woodville ¹	1,550	92	10,563	445,839
Yuba City ¹	1,650	63	6,524	443,418
Minerai King Warehouse		6	1,361	(*)
Colorado:				
Fort Lupton ¹	725	58	8,540	335,291
Palisade ¹	1,000	26	1,999	135,777
Florida:				
Canal Point ¹	575	77	10,355	353,358
Everglades ¹	1,075	60	6,800	310,070
Okeechobee ¹	2,325	160	15,495	872,731
Osceola ¹	1,325	75	11,322	466,792
Pahokee ¹	600	50	7,500	254,595
Pompano ¹	1,100	81	2,400	278,488
Redland ¹	850	78	10,000	273,474
South Dade ¹	1,150	80	300	277,808
Beile Giade Hospital ¹	60	30	2,905	140,542
Idaho:				
Caldwell ¹	925	81	8,890	359,873
Twin Falls ¹	1,275	53	8,390	307,224
Wilder ¹		40	8,000	(*)
Oregon:				
Dayton ¹	625	63	7,158	361,241
Nyssa ¹	625	53	15,000	91,445
Texas:				
Harlingen ¹	875	117	10,495	190,658
Lamesa ¹	500	85	3,347	218,572
McAllen ¹	750	100	13,939	293,252
Princeton ¹	410	95	6,000	135,726
Raymondville ¹	1,475	158	10,469	298,380
Robstown ¹	1,200	134	13,265	254,266
Sinton ¹	1,300	110	5,200	252,963
Weslaco ¹	1,200	96	7,000	311,871
Washington:				
Granger ¹	550	81	8,113	266,662
Walla Walla ¹	500	48	4,600	226,218
Yakima ¹	1,175	72	6,815	413,265
Total	48,600	3,572	448,710	14,321,281

¹ Built by Farm Security Administration (now Farmers Home Administration).

² Built by Forest Service for emergency rubber program.

³ No figure.

⁴ Temporary.

DISPOSITION OF FARM LABOR FACILITIES

5

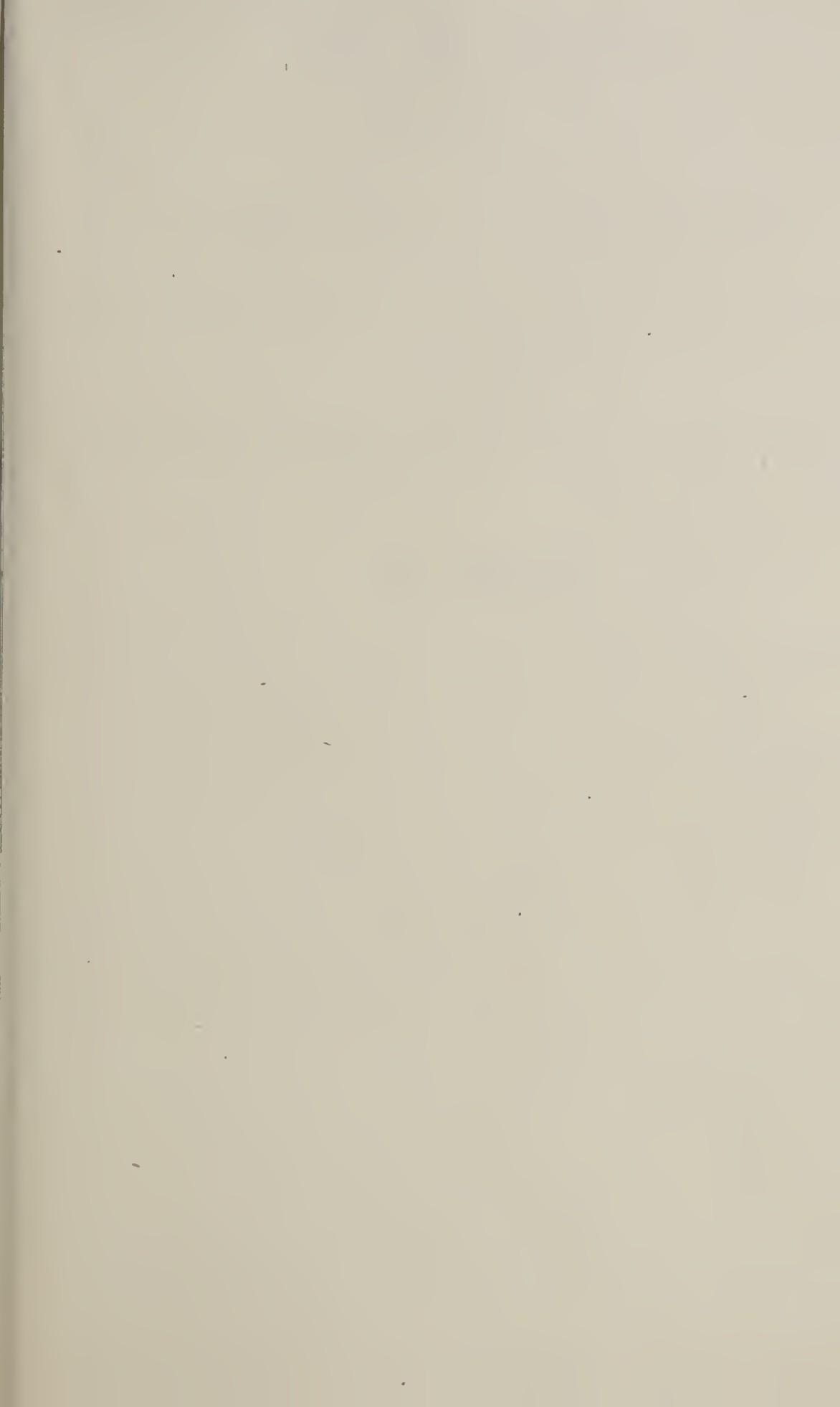
**EXHIBIT 2.—List of temporary farm labor supply centers located on leased land—
the improvements are owned by the Government**

State and name of center	Capacity in number of persons	Restora-tion clause	State and name of center	Capacity in number of persons	Restora-tion clause
Arizona: Eloy	1,500	None.	New Jersey:		
California:			Bridgeton	400	None.
Beaumont	300	Ycs.	Burlington	400	None.
Blythe	225	Ycs.	Swedesboro	400	Yes.
El Centro	225	Yes.	New York:		
Reedley	250	Ycs.	Brant	400	None.
Santa Maria	400	Yes.	Elba	270	None.
Colorado: Fort Lupton (ware-house).		None.	Williamson	225	None.
Delaware:			North Carolina:		
Coolspring	200	Nonc.	Aurora	700	None.
Staytonville	175	Yes.	Bayboro	600	None.
Woodside	200	Yes.	Beaufort	225	None.
Florida:			Belcross	800	None.
Dania	175	None.	Candor	240	None.
Deerfield	300	None.	Columbia	300	None.
Fort Pierce	500	None.	Grandy	550	None.
Goulds	500	None.	Hendersonville	500	Nonc.
La Crosse	300	None.	Castle Hayne	400	None.
Leesburg	150	Yes.	Mount Airy	150	None.
Sanford	200	None.	Weeksville	300	None.
Sarasota	200	None.	Garner (warehouse)		Yes.
Spuds	245	None.	Oregon:		
Vero Beach	200	Yes.	Hood River (Odell)	200	None.
Zellwood	250	None.	Milton-Freewater	500	None.
West Palm Beach (ware-house).		Yes.	Tennessee: Mountain City	200	Yes.
Georgia: Manchester	600	None.	Utah:		
Idaho:			Layton	150	Yes.
Homedale	150	Yes.	Smithfield	300	Yes.
Marsing	275	Ycs.	Spanish Fork	100	Yes.
Meridian	250	Yes.	Virginia:		
Nampa	175	Yes.	Back Bay	600	None.
Payette	550	Yes.	Cheriton	500	None.
Weiser	150	Yes.	Croset	125	Yes.
Downey (warehouse)		Yes.	Great Bridge	300	None.
Maryland:			London Bridge	200	None.
Hebron	350	Yes.	Mappsville	350	Nonc.
Pocomoke	300	Yes.	Melfa	350	None.
Vienna	175	Yes.	Nassawadox	250	None.
Waddell's Corner	200	None.	Washington	150	None.
Westover	225	None.	Winchester	300	None.
Montana: Billings (ware-house).		Yes.	Total	20,435	

Total of 70 mobile camps to be liquidated. 28 of these leases contain restoration clause. The restoration of the land should not cost the Government over \$30,000 in any event.

NOTE.—There is another type of camp, which includes Army camps, etc. These are not listed as the Government only owns such equipment as cot blankets, etc., which will be brought into some central point for disposal.

Source: Shelter and Feeding Division, May 9, 1947.



Union Calendar No. 527

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4254

[Report No. 1008]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 17, 1947

Mr. BRAMBLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 19, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or
semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (d) of the
4 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 and section
5 43 (d) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added
6 by the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of any labor supply
8 center, labor home, labor camp or facility referred to in said
9 sections and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in
10 the Farm Labor Supply Program (hereafter referred to as

1 "facilities") for such prices and under such terms and con-
2 ditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after
3 taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed
4 by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or any
5 nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will
6 agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal
7 purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work
8 and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connec-
9 tion therewith. In disposing of such facilities, the Secretary
10 shall give due consideraton to the ability of the applicants
11 to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural
12 workers.

13 SEC. 2. In order that such public or semipublic agencies
14 or nonprofit associations of farmers may have adequate time
15 to make necessary arrangement for authorizations and funds
16 to acquire such facilities, the authority to dispose of such
17 facilities to such agencies is to continue until June 30, 1949.
18 After January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility
19 shall be continued in operation except under contractual ar-
20 rangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies
21 or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate
22 such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons
23 engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Federal
24 Government of all financial responsibility in connection with
25 the operation of such facilities. Any facility with respect to

1 which no such contractual arrangement has been made by
2 January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as
3 possible under the provisions of this Act or section 43 (d)
4 of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in
5 any event not later than June 30, 1949. Any facility which
6 is continued in operation after January 30, 1948, pursuant
7 to a contractual arrangement with a public or semipublic
8 agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains
9 unsold on June 30, 1949, shall be disposed of as expeditiously
10 as possible under the provisions of section 43 (d) of the
11 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

12 SEC. 3. The funds made available under the item "Farm
13 Labor Supply Program" in the Second Deficiency Appro-
14 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law Numbered 76, Eightieth
15 Congress), are also hereby made available until expended
16 for carrying out the purposes of this Act and in addition
17 thereto, there is authorized to be appropriated such additional
18 sums as may be necessary.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4254

[Report No. 1008]

A BILL

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

BY MR. BRAMBLETT

JULY 17, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 19, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

must not forget the debt that is owed to those who served in the armed forces, and, above all, we must keep in mind the statement of Abraham Lincoln, "For him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan."

(Mr. KERSTEN of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter.)

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3513. An act to transfer the Panama Railroad pension fund to the civil-service retirement and disability fund; and

H. R. 3767. An act to provide for the protection, preservation, and extension of the sockeye-salmon fishery on the Fraser River system, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 128. Joint resolution to terminate certain emergency and war powers.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 175. An act to confer upon the Governor of Alaska the power to pardon and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses against the laws of the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 187. An act to amend Public Law 304, Seventy-seventh Congress;

H. R. 205. An act to amend the act approved May 7, 1934, granting citizenship to the Metlakatla Indians of Alaska;

H. R. 734. An act to amend the act of February 12, 1925, and for other purposes;

H. R. 1180. An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State;

H. R. 1203. An act to provide compensation to persons performing the duties of postmasters at post offices of the fourth class during annual and sick leave of the postmasters;

H. R. 1337. An act authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 each to the members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation;

H. R. 1448. An act to amend section 7 of an act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903;

H. R. 1486. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Alice Scott White a patent in fee to certain land;

H. R. 1554. An act to amend the act entitled "An act providing for the transfer of the duties authorized and authority conferred by law upon the board of road commissioners in the Territory of Alaska to the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1932;

H. R. 1609. An act to authorize the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska to provide for the exercise of zoning power in town sites on the public lands of the United States;

H. R. 1882. An act for expenditure of funds for cooperating with the public school board at Walker, Minn., for the extension of public-school facilities to be available to all Indian children in the district;

H. R. 2097. An act to declare the ownership of the timber on the allotments on the

Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and to authorize the sale thereof;

H. R. 2151. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Erie E. Howe;

H. R. 2225. An act authorizing the transfer to the United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, by the War Assets Administration of a portion of Fort McIntosh at Laredo, Tex., and certain personal property in connection therewith, without exchange of funds or reimbursement;

H. R. 2331. An act to amend section 20a of the Interstate Commerce Act;

H. R. 2484. An act to authorize the payment of certain sums to jobbers in connection with their logging of timber for the Menominee Indians on the Menominee Reservation during the logging season 1934-35, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2746. An act to provide secretaries for circuit and district judges;

H. R. 2825. An act to provide additional funds for cooperation with public-school districts (organized and unorganized) in Mahnomen, Itasca, Pine, Becker, and Cass Counties, Minn., in the construction, improvement, and extension of school facilities to be available to both Indian and white children;

H. R. 2885. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Becker Little Light;

H. R. 2886. An act authorizing the sale, under supervision, of land of Richard Little Light;

H. R. 2956. An act to amend the Natural Gas Act, approved June 21, 1938, as amended;

H. R. 3323. An act to enable the Osage Tribal Council to determine the bonus value of tracts offered for lease for oil, gas, and other mining purposes, Osage Mineral Reservation, Okla.;

H. R. 3343. An act to amend the Alaska game law;

H. R. 3494. An act to integrate certain personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation and the Bureau of Customs into the Regular Coast Guard, to establish the permanent commissioned personnel strength of the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3672. An act to create an Academic Advisory Board for the United States Merchant Marine Academy;

H. R. 3858. An act granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to the better utilization of the fisheries (marine, shell, and anadromous) of the Pacific coast and creating the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission; and

H. R. 3864. An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act with respect to contribution rates after termination of military service.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK: Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, July 21, 1947, at 10 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

954. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to appropriations for the War Department for the Military Establishment and for the Navy Department and the naval service (H. Doc. No. 408), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. REED of New York: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 429. A bill to amend sections 3404 (d), 3406 (a) (4), and 3443 (a) (3) (A) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code; with amendments (Rept. No. 1005). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 479. A bill relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service; with amendments (Rept. No. 1006). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. House Resolution 276. Resolution to request the Secretary of Agriculture to take immediate action to prevent further damage to crops as a result of the use of the weed killer known as "2,4-D"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1007). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOPE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4254. A bill providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers; without amendment (Rept. No. 1008). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HINSHAW: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Senate Joint Resolution 138. Joint resolution to provide for returns of Italian property in the United States, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1009). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 3546. A bill to amend section 200 of Public Law 844, Seventy-fourth Congress, June 29, 1936, to permit recognition of officers and enlisted men retired from the military and naval forces of the United States as representatives of certain ex-service organizations in the presentation of claims to the Veterans' Administration; with amendments (Rept. No. 1010). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 4141. A bill to amend subsection 602 (d) (5) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to extend for 2 years the time within which eligible persons may apply for gratuitous insurance benefits; without amendment (Rept. No. 1011). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 4243. A bill to provide minimum ratings for service-connected arrested tuberculosis; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1012). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 4286. A bill to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of Cubitt Creek, Northumberland County, Va., and the channel connecting with the Chesapeake Bay; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 4287. A bill to repeal section 2402 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

~~By Mr. GEARHART (by request):~~

H. R. 4288. A bill to amend section 2402 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

~~By Mr. WENCHEL:~~

H. R. 4229. A bill to authorize the erection of a suitable dock or landing place for small craft at War Department cemetery, Johnson's Island, Ohio; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 4290. A bill to provide that former owners of farms and agricultural lands shall have the first right to purchase their former lands now being sold through War Assets Administration; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

~~By Mr. SADLAK:~~

H. J. Res. 246. Joint resolution to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the poultry industry in the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

~~By Mr. LYLE:~~

H. J. Res. 247. Joint resolution to authorize an appropriation to carry out the provisions requiring the expenditure of funds of Executive Order No. 9835 of March 21, 1947, relating to the administration of an employees' loyalty program in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

~~By Mr. HOPE:~~

H. Res. 317. Resolution providing expenses for the conduct of studies, investigations, and inquiry to be conducted by the Committee on Agriculture pursuant to House Resolution 298; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials, were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the legislature of the State of Florida, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make an appropriation for the purpose of completing as expeditiously as possible the projected dam on the Apalachicola River near Chattahoochee, Fla.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

~~By Mr. BECKWORTH:~~

H. R. 4291. A bill for the relief of C. M. Smart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

~~By Mr. BLAND:~~

H. R. 4292. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Harry W. Sharpley, his heirs, administrators, or assigns, against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

~~By Mr. KEATING:~~

H. R. 4293. A bill for the relief of Ida M. Duggan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

~~By Mr. MICHENER (by request):~~

H. R. 4294. A bill for the relief of John E. Peterson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4295. A bill for the relief of Louis L. Williams, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4296. A bill for the relief of William C. Nelson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4297. A bill for the relief of Andrew A. Koleser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4298. A bill for the relief of Henry Hill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

~~By Mr. KAMEY:~~

H. R. 4299. A bill for the relief of Frederick J. Snarey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

~~By Mr. STEFAN:~~

H. R. 4300. A bill for the relief of certain persons who suffered losses as the result of floodwaters in the vicinity of the Nebraska Ordnance Plant at Mead, Saunders County, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

~~By the SPEAKER:~~

759. Petition of Massachusetts branch, United World Federalists, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requested amendments to the Charter of the United Nations resulting in a limited world federal government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

760. Also, petition of the Governors Conference, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of a universal basic military training program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Europe Can Send Us Working Farmers**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. FRANCIS CASE

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*Thursday, July 17, 1947*

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, under permission heretofore given, I place in the RECORD this thought-provoking editorial from the Saturday Evening Post of July 19, 1947:

EUROPE CAN SEND US WORKING FARMERS

(By William G. Downs, Jr.)

In a recent issue of Country Gentleman, William M. Shelton, of Buckner, Va., calls attention to the increasing labor shortage on farms of this country and the sad plight of thousands of European farmers. Mr. Shelton suggests that a large number of these unfortunates could be brought to this country, for their and our salvation. From my own experience with both aspects of this problem, I can very strongly second his pertinent suggestion.

I have been back from active duty in the European theater a bare 5 months. I had 2½ years of active service there, much of it in close contact with the common people of a number of countries. As a practicing farmer myself, I naturally paid particular attention to the farmers of these countries, their problems, methods, and techniques.

The plight of the farmer is essentially the same throughout Europe, and makes a sad, dismal picture. Labor is scarce, due to war losses, displaced persons, and prisoners of war. What labor there is is lethargic and dull, because of the apparent hopelessness of the outlook. At the same time, there is an ever-increasing population anxious to be fed by the farms. This puts very great pressure on the farmers to produce more and ever more foodstuffs, which were never adequate for the Continent's needs. Yet government controls the distribution; prices are rigidly fixed at a level that does not encourage a maximum of effort. No farm implements are to be had, and none are in sight. The tools in use are antiquated, patched, and repaired like the one-hoss shay. No commercial fertilizer is to be had for farms that have been overworked and underfertilized for years. This is not enough seed, and the quality of the small supply is poor.

It is not uncommon to see an old single-bottom plow with a moldboard hand-hammered out of sheet metal, pulled by a milch cow and one, two or three women and children. Leaves are gathered and hauled long distances by small handcarts for feed. Such conditions exist nearly equally in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary. Yet in each of these countries, even after years of industrialization, the population is essentially of rural origin and its roots go back for centuries into farm lands.

The European farmer—I have in mind more especially the German one, for reasons I shall state later—is normally a hard and intelligent worker, willing, cooperative and tractable, when he is fed and when he can see any hope ahead. He has been accustomed all his life to long hours, hard work and small pay. He has had to make the poorest of make-shifts do the job. He makes the most desirable kind of helper, under direction.

In all of Europe, I talked to virtually no one from any walk of life—and those I talked to numbered thousands—who did not passionately desire to come to the United States. My driver for many months—a wizard with all kinds of machinery, and with a farm background—told me repeatedly that if I

could only get him over here, he would work for me for years, just for his living. Since my return, God knows I wish I had him here. Long hours, arduous duties, all kinds of weather, prisoner-of-war food, never fazed him.

Contrast this with what I have found since my return to my own farm. I have 315 acres, about 200 of which is cultivable. My chief crops are beef cattle and hogs, which means that a lot of feed and hay must be raised, a lot of fence built and kept in repair, much machinery operated and cared for. I am 50 years of age, and not nearly so husky as I was 10 or 20 years ago. All the money that my wife, my father and I have is invested in this place. It is apparent that my 76-year-old father, a retired professional man, and I cannot do the necessary work. Nor can we begin to afford to pay the wages which the scanty available labor, supported by governmental edicts, demands. We could pay a reasonable sum and give our labor a good, comfortable, modern and cheerful home, which would be heaven for the vast majority of Europeans, especially Germans.

Any farmer who has attempted to procure labor in this country recently can tell you what the situation is here. First, few unemployed men are willing to work on farms at all. They want to be near the bright lights, juke boxes and gin mills. If they will consider coming to the farm at all, they want 80-cents-an-hour minimum wage with time and a half for all over 45 hours. If hired under these conditions, they still take no real interest in their work, and are careless with their employer's tools, implements, stock and feed. There are undoubtedly exceptions to this rule, but in my own experience and that of my neighbors, the exceptions are rare. Were such labor more efficient and easily available, present wages would soon wipe out the farmer's meager profit.

What are the possibilities of meeting these two needs by bringing willing European workers to America's labor-starved farms? An inquiry at the Department of State elicits the information that skilled agriculturists may be admitted on first-preference quota visas, but is our need for skilled agriculturists? I think not, unless by that is meant willing, hard-working farm laborers who want to work for a decent living and a fair hope for the future. From my own knowledge of Government interpretations, I am quite sure that this is not what is meant.

Thousands of competent workers can be found in any country in Europe which you may prefer. A movement to import such workers will inevitably bring opposition. Organized labor will object on the ground that it is bringing cheap labor into competition with high-standard American labor. Any farmer who has tried to get satisfactory labor at a price that he can pay can answer that one. Some of the veterans' organizations and professional patriots will object, because of supposed danger to American institutions from European ideologies. This is pure tommyrot. American institutions have been largely erected by Europeans who have fled from intolerable conditions over there, and these are more intolerable today than at any other time in history.

I said previously that my own preference would be for German labor. This is the result of careful and objective thought, with no special love for the Germans. My reasons are that the German of today who wants to come here and work, is thoroughly tractable. He has had his belly full of political and economic isms. Now he wants it full of food. He will be everlastingly grateful for an opportunity. His living standards of cleanliness, neatness, and sanitation nearly approach our own. He will be more than willing to put Germany behind him forever.

Where could he learn democracy and adapt himself to it better than on an American farm? He would be not greatly different from

those millions of Germans who came over from the Rhineland, the Main Valley, Baden, and Bavaria in the last century, and whose families are today among our finest farmers and best citizens in Pennsylvania and in the Middle West and on the western plains.

Many French farmers would fit our needs as well as many Germans. So would many Belgians and Czechs and Hungarians and those of other European origins. From the recent observations of Mr. Herbert Hoover and other competent observers, it looks very much as though we Americans would have to play a major role in feeding and supporting Europe for many years to come. Some of the cost of this aid can be borne by getting European help and cooperation at the point where it is most greatly needed—right here on our farms.

We have brought many scientists and technicians from Germany to assist in fields in which we already lead the world—physics and chemistry. Is there any reason why we cannot bring more humble Europeans to help us till our soil? Is there any reason why we should import scientists to help us prepare for war, when we can't at the same time bring in farmers to help us feed a hungry world?

Flood Control**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

HON. WESLEY A. D'EWART

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*Friday, July 18, 1947*

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following, a radio address made by me recently:

Greetings, Montana friends. The recent floods in the Mississippi Valley will go down in history as one of the worst disasters ever to strike the Middle West. It is appropriate and timely to examine the cause of the floods and the steps we can take to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

This is not, and should not be, a political or partisan matter. It is too big and too vital for such considerations.

Yet no sooner had the floods begun than Drew Pearson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, various left-wing Washington correspondents, and others with just as little experience in the West, began to advocate a Missouri Valley Authority as a cure-all for the trouble. Some even went so far as to say that passage of an MVA act a year or two ago would have prevented the floods. This is foolish on the face of it, but the widespread publication of such statements makes necessary a calm appraisal of the problem.

The Missouri Basin is about one-sixth of the United States and includes all or part of 10 States. Flood control is only one of the problems which affect the welfare of this great basin. Irrigation, power development, silt control, recreation, wildlife management, and other beneficial uses of the water must be considered.

We must have dams and reservoirs on the Missouri River and its tributaries which will help in flood control, and also will provide for irrigating dry lands in the upper valley and produce the electric power we need for industrial development.

All of this requires a great deal of study and planning by experts in the various fields. The local people and the States have a right to participate in the program. It cannot be done in 1 or 2 years no matter who does it.

For many years the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army has been devoting its efforts to flood control and navigation on

our great rivers. The Engineers have built up a vast store of knowledge and experience which cannot be duplicated. The Bureau of Reclamation has been doing similar work on irrigation and other beneficial uses of water. Other agencies of the Government have become expert in the related problems of soil conservation, reseeding denuded areas, and silt control and wildlife management. The people of the West and their State agencies have acquired a vast experience in the actual practical application of conservation on the land and soil resources of their country.

Working together, using the knowledge and experience gained in many years of hard work, the people of the West and these agencies of Government have created the Pick-Sloan plan for development of the Missouri River.

One hundred and five reservoirs are planned to harness the Missouri and its tributaries. The Army engineers will be responsible for 12 large storage projects on the main river, including the great Garrison and Fort Randall dams in the Dakotas. The Bureau of Reclamation is to do the work on 93 smaller dams and reservoirs on the tributaries. Montana projects in the plan include the Tiber Dam the Lower Marias irrigation project near Big Sandy, Yellowtail and Boysen Dams, south of Hardin, the Medicine Lake Reservoir north of Culbertson, and the Canyon Ferry near Helena.

These reservoirs will provide storage of approximately 85,000,000 acre-feet of water for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, municipal water supplies, recreation, and other uses.

Not only the great river itself, but all of the soil and mineral resources of the basin will be developed in connection with the Pick-Sloan plan.

The Pick-Sloan plan is a reality. It has been approved and authorized by Congress and the late President Roosevelt. Congress has appropriated millions of dollars for studies and initial construction work that are now under way. The Army engineers are working at Garrison. In Montana, surveys are almost completed on the Tiber Dam and are well along on other projects. Contracts have been let at Boysen on the Big Horn River. The work is going ahead just as rapidly as men, materials, and equipment are available. The very best talents of experienced Government and local agencies are at work.

Why, then, do we read statements asserting that the recent flood damages prove the Pick-Sloan plan to be inadequate? A careful appraisal of the facts proves that such charges are without foundation. The floods were worse in the Mississippi and its tributaries above Cairo, Ill. Very heavy and prolonged rainfall in the immediate area were primarily responsible for the floods. This is an area where the Army engineers have not completed their flood-control work. Farther down the river, where work is more nearly complete, the levees, cut-offs and spillways prevented heavy damage. The floods prove nothing about the Pick-Sloan plan, except the great need for its fulfillment.

Why should we scrap the work we have done in exchange for a Missouri Valley Authority? Why waste the studies and experience of our most competent engineers so that some new people can start afresh? For that is what the MVA people want to do. They ask for 2 years in which an MVA board would create a plan for the basin. Experience shows that it would take 5 years or more to develop such a plan. Actually, adoption of the MVA program would only delay the basin-wide development on which we are now engaged. These people are deliberately sabotaging the Pick-Sloan plan—the comprehensive plan for river and re-

sources development—the work that we need so vitally in the West.

The answer must be that these people are interested not as much in the development of our resources as they are in changing our system of Government.

The Pick-Sloan plan provides for the full cooperation of the people, municipalities, States, and Federal agencies. The broad outline of the plan is complete. Work has started and is proceeding as fast as men, materials, and supplies are available. The final achievement will be one of the greatest developments in all history.

We must not be misled by those who are more interested in a change in our social and political philosophy—more interested in authoritarian control—than they are in the prompt and orderly development of our basin and its resources.

The lesson to be learned from the recent terrible floods is not that we should abandon our carefully worked-out plans for the Missouri River. The lesson is that we must press the plans to completion with all of our energy so that this river and all the resources of the Missouri Basin will become a blessing to the Nation.

Thank you.

The Constitution Lives

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRED L. CRAWFORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 1, 1947

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, because of the interest in the recently enacted Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 I submit my observations and comments on this legislation.

THE CONSTITUTION LIVES

If the Government of the United States verged on one-man rule during the era of the man Roosevelt, it is a long distance from such a danger now. Constitutional processes are still living instruments of government in the United States. This is fully demonstrated by the method in which the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 has become the law of the land.

The citizens of this country spoke in no uncertain terms at the ballot boxes last November. Their voice was reflected in the so-called Taft-Hartley bill, officially the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947; the first fundamental change since 1935 in the law governing labor relations. This law is the result of months of study on the part of the Congress, followed by extended debate in both Houses.

GAMBLED AND LOST?

Many persons believe President Truman gambled and lost when he sent his veto message to Congress. To have signed the bill would have severed his political ties with labor. Yet his veto was unmercifully overridden in both branches of the legislature, indicating representatives of the people do not cringe when the Chief Executive cracks the whip. Will this inability of the Chief's stalwarts to round for him sufficient support cause labor to cast about for a new

leader in the Democratic Party? Many believe it will. Perhaps the President gambled and lost.

DECLARATION OF POLICY

The new labor law—Public Law 101—available at my office on request, declares:

Industrial strife which interferes with the normal flow of commerce and with the full production of articles and commodities for commerce, can be avoided or substantially minimized if employers, employees, and labor organizations each recognize under law one another's legitimate rights in their relations with each other, and above all recognize under law that neither party has any right in its relations with any other to engage in acts or practices which jeopardize the public health, safety, or interest.

It is the purpose and policy of this act, in order to promote the full flow of commerce, to prescribe the legitimate rights of both employees and employers in their relations affecting commerce, to provide orderly and peaceful procedures for preventing the interference by either with the legitimate rights of the other, to protect the rights of individual employees in their relations with labor organizations whose activities affect commerce, to define and proscribe practices on the part of labor and management which affect commerce and are injurious to the general welfare, and to protect the rights of the public in connection with labor disputes affecting commerce.

BOARD ENLARGED

The National Labor Relations Board is enlarged from three to five members, appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and a general counsel who shall handle the administrative work now carried on by the Board. The salary of the Board members and its counsel is increased to \$12,000 per year.

Many of the sections of the act become effective immediately. They include creation of a new statutory Federal mediation service to replace the present Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor; emergency machinery for handling national-paralysis disputes or strikes which imperil the national health or safety; stability of unions; regulation of welfare funds and check-off; banning of strikes by Government workers; appointment of a joint congressional committee to study labor-management relations and to observe the workings of the new law.

Sections which do not become effective for 60 days include those applying to the NLRB, the general counsel, unfair labor practices by employees, outlawing the closed shop, regulating the union shop, requiring registration of data by unions, depriving unions with Communist officers of their rights under the law and forbidding foremen a recognition by law.

WORKERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

Clearly and specifically the law gives every worker:

The right to know how much money his union has, how much it pays its officers, and how much of the union's money the officers use for their expenses.

The right to vote by secret ballot in free and fair elections for his own choice of union officers.

The right to know what he is striking about before he is called out on strike, and to vote by secret ballot in a free and

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 23, 1947
For actions of July 22, 1947
80th-1st, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received 2nd conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on National Science Foundation bill. Interior appropriation bill ready for President. House passed bill for disposition of farm-labor camps. House agreed to resolution for agriculture studies by Agriculture Committee. Senate committees reported bills to extend Civil Service Retirement Act to certain farm-loan employees and to facilitate USDA flood control surveys.

HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** Received the second conference report on this bill, H. R. 3601 (pp. 9925-6). The conferees agreed to the following items:

Agricultural conservation program, \$265,635,044 (House figure; Senate figure was \$295,635,044). Administrative expenses, ACP, \$24,500,000 (House, \$22,000,000; Senate, \$27,500,000). 1948 ACP, \$150,000,000 (Senate figure; House proposed no 1948 program). Maximum payment to any participant, no limit in 1947 but \$500 limit in 1948 program (Senate provision; House proposed \$500 limit in 1947).

Farm-tenant loans, \$15,000,000 (House, none; Senate, \$20,000,000).

Meat inspection, \$5,000,000 for a "meat-inspection fund" with provision for reimbursement of costs by packers (House provision; Senate proposed \$11,140,000 to be financed by the Government).

Penalty mail, \$3,486,000 (Senate figure; House, \$3,186,000).

BAI D. C. salary limitation, \$1,059,000 (House figure; Senate, \$1,061,840).

The statement of the House conferees says, "...the conferees herewith direct the Department of Agriculture to limit expenditures for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia under 'Bureau of Animal Industry' appropriations for fiscal year 1948 (other than for meat inspection) to a sum not exceeding \$651,100."

School-lunch program. The House conferees' statement says: "The managers on the part of the House will move to recede and concur in amendment No. 43 which strikes out a direct appropriation of \$45,000,000 provided by the

House and to recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 59, authorizing \$75,000,000 of section 32 funds, with an amendment providing \$65,000,000, instead of \$75,000,000, as provided by the Senate, together with a limitation that no part of the fund shall be used for nonfood assistance."

2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H. R. 4254, providing for disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or non-profit associations of farmers (pp. 9927-8).
3. AGRICULTURE STUDIES. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 298, authorizing the Agriculture Committee "to conduct studies, investigations, and to inquire into any matter within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to the study of long-range problems affecting agriculture and forestry; the study of the operation and effectiveness of" the foot-and-mouth disease campaign; "to study and make investigations into the existence and causes of shortages and surpluses of food and other agricultural commodities; to study the current and prospective demand for food and other agricultural commodities at home and abroad, and the effect thereof upon domestic agriculture" (p. 9927).
4. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 4106 (pp. 9816-7, 9889). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. MINERALS. Passed, 175-78, with amendments H. R. 1602, to establish a National Mineral Resources Division in the Interior Department (pp. 9894-912). As passed, the bill eliminates the provision for this new Division and continues for 2 years the premium-price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC. Rep. Martin, Iowa, defended RFC against copper-hoarding charges (p. 9904).
6. CONSUMER-CREDIT CONTROLS. Passed with amendment H. J. Res. 222, to extend authority for modified consumer-credit controls by the Federal Reserve Board until Dec. 31, 1947 (pp. 9914-22).
7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 295, authorizing the Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct studies and investigations into all matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 9926-7).
Agreed without amendment to H. Res. 296, creating a select committee to study needs of foreign countries with respect to food, clothing, economic rehabilitation, etc. (pp. 9923-5).
8. ATOMIC ENERGY. Rep. Holifield, Calif., criticized "effort to discredit atomic-bomb scientists," and included various newspaper item excerpts on the subject (pp. 9931-5).

SENATE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3146, to authorize the Department to make flood control examinations and surveys of watersheds, concerning which the War Department is authorized to make surveys of the waterways, and authorizes the Department of Agriculture to make supplemental flood control reports when requested by either Public Works Committee (S. Rept. 682) (p. 9804).
Received from the War Department a report on Smith River, Oreg. (S. Doc. 94) (p. 9808).
10. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3123, and to the House amendments to the Senate amendments

the previous resolution, the Foreign Affairs Committee has a special field to cover which is not included in the resolution appointing or naming the special committee on economic aid to Europe. I think this resolution is well understood by every Member of the House.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The Herter resolution that was just passed provides for the same functions as this resolution does, so far as foreign investigations are concerned, does it not?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am very sorry that the gentleman did not catch the distinction and the difference between the two resolutions when they were presented to the Committee on Rules, because there is a great difference. The Herter resolution does not grant the special committee authority over foreign affairs matters, but simply over economic aid to Europe. The Committee on Foreign Affairs does have a great many other responsibilities in the field of foreign relations. That is the difference.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot yield further now.

Mr. RICH. Can I get time in order to let the House know something what I think about this resolution?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes. I am sorry that the gentleman did not understand the matter when it was before the Rules Committee, although he supported the resolution at that time.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I understand, in explaining the Herter resolution, that there would be members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on the Herter committee; is that right?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. That is right, and Members from other committees, such as the Committee on Banking and Currency that have to deal with the economic-aid problem. But this resolution is restricted to the responsibilities of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. RICH. I would like to direct my question to the gentleman from Ohio. If the Herter resolution, as I suggested in the Committee on Rules, is going to give permission to Members of Congress to travel in foreign countries, why could not we, as a matter of economy, permit the Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs to go with them in conjunction with the things that they are going to investigate, and thus save five or six Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs or other committees going over?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Oh, you could have one committee do everything that the Congress of the United States has to do in the next few months. But, of course, such a committee just simply would never get through with its duties

and responsibilities. It could not cover the entire waterfront. That is the reason we have more than one committee in the House and in the Senate. There is too much work to do.

Mr. RICH. They cannot cover the world.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 293, to authorize the Committee on Ways and Means to continue its investigation and study of the internal revenue laws, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to continue its full and complete investigation and study of the need for amendment and revision of the internal revenue laws.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee or subcommittee is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold such hearings, as it deems necessary.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HERTER] yield?

Mr. HERTER. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. This resolution does not authorize the employment of any investigators or advisers nor the expenditure of any money, does it?

Mr. HERTER. That is quite correct.

Mr. EBERHARTER. It only permits the Committee on Ways and Means to sit and continue its studies and to act during the recess or adjournment of Congress?

Mr. HERTER. That is correct.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 298, authorizing the Committee on Agriculture to make studies and investigations into matters relating to agriculture, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to conduct studies, investigations, and to inquire into any matter within its jurisdiction, including but not limited to the study of long-range problems affecting agriculture and forestry; the study of the operation and effectiveness of measures taken

pursuant to Public Law 8, Eightieth Congress, to control foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest; to study and make investigations into the existence and causes of shortages and surpluses of food and other agricultural commodities; to study the current and prospective demand for food and other agricultural commodities at home and abroad and the effect thereof upon domestic agriculture.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the Committee on Agriculture, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to make such inspections or investigations, to take such testimony, and to use any governmental facility without reimbursement, as it deems necessary.

Sec. 3. The committee shall issue such reports as it deems desirable, including reports to the House of Representatives with recommendations for legislation or otherwise.

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, so far as I know, this matter was unanimously approved by the Committee on Rules and no objection was raised to it.

I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HERTER. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS ON LITTLE SIOUX RIVER

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4111) authorizing the construction of flood-control works on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries in Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the project for flood control on the Little Sioux River and its tributaries, recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in House Document No. 275, Eightieth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$3,320,000, is hereby adopted and authorized, and shall be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plan recommended in that report and subject to the conditions of local cooperation set forth therein.

Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be needed to carry out the provisions of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSITION OF FARM-LABOR CAMPS

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4254) providing for the disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or non-profit associations of farmers.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. MONRONEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture whether this will authorize these associations to have priority claims over farmers who had once owned this land before it was condemned by the Government.

MR. HOPE. This does not deal with land as such. The gentleman understands this is the disposition of farm-labor camps, some of which have been in operation since 1935. I do not think there is any question involved as to the rights of any prior owners to obtain the land.

MR. MONRONEY. If I understand the distinguished chairman, the title to the land on which these camps are located is not involved in this legislation?

MR. HOPE. That is correct. I do not think any of these camps are located on land acquired by condemnation. It was all purchased by the Government agencies which erected the camps.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 and section 43 (d) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added by the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of any labor supply center, labor home, labor camp or facility referred to in said sections and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in the Farm Labor Supply Program (hereafter referred to as "facilities") for such prices and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or any nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith. In disposing of such facilities, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the ability of the applicants to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural workers.

Sec. 2. In order that such public or semi-public agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers may have adequate time to make necessary arrangement for authorizations and funds to acquire such facilities, the authority to dispose of such facilities to such agencies is to continue until June 30, 1949. After January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility shall be continued in operation except under contractual arrangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Federal Government of all financial responsibility in connection with the operation of such facilities. Any facility with respect to which no such contractual arrangement has been made by January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as possible under the provisions of this act or section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in any event not later than June 30, 1949. Any facility which is continued in operation after January 30, 1948, pursuant to a contractual arrangement with

a public or semipublic agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains unsold on June 30, 1949, shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible under the provisions of section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

Sec. 3. The funds made available under the item "Farm Labor Supply Program" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law No. 76, 80th Cong.), are also hereby made available until expended for carrying out the purposes of this act and in addition thereto, there is authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTROL OF EXPORTS OF GASOLINE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

MR. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4042) to control the export to foreign countries of gasoline and petroleum products from the United States.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL]?

MR. RAYBURN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I want to inquire of the gentleman from Indiana if this is the last bill.

MR. HALLECK. It is.

MR. SABATH. Reserving the right to object, what does this bill aim to do? What is the purpose of the bill?

MR. HALLECK. The bill came out of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee with a unanimous report. It is called up after the matter was cleared with the ranking member on the Democratic side. It is a bill that seeks to have certain determinations by the Secretary of Commerce with respect to the export of oil as that might affect the national security and national defense of this country.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That no gasoline, Diesel oil, bunker oil, lubricating oil, nor any petroleum products whatsoever, shall be moved or transported from the United States to a foreign country, unless the Commerce, Navy, and War Departments shall certify in writing that any such gasoline, Diesel oil, bunker oil, lubricating oil, or petroleum products to be moved or transported from the United States will not prejudice nor impair the national defense nor the continuous nonrestricted use of gasoline, Diesel oil, bunker oil, lubricating oil, or petroleum products by the people of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That no gasoline, Diesel oil, bunker oil, nor lubricating oil shall be moved or transported from the United States to a foreign country, unless the Secretary of Commerce shall certify to the President in writing that any such movement or transportation of gasoline, Diesel oil, or lubricating oil will not impair the national defense, endanger the national security, nor impair the civilian use of gasoline, Diesel oil, bunker oil, or lubricating oil by the people of the United States."

"SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Commerce make a monthly report of such petroleum products exported, to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

"SEC. 3. That this act shall expire March 31, 1948."

MR. WEICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WEICHEL to the committee amendment: On page 2, line 9, after the words "Diesel oil" insert the words "bunker oil".

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

MR. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

MR. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial on the subject of taxes.

MR. DEVITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a radio address, and in the other a summary of a plan with reference to civil service. I am advised by the Public Printer that this exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing and will cost \$189.34. Notwithstanding the excess, I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made.

THE SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the excess, without objection, the extensions may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

MR. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD previous to the vote on House Resolution 296.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

MR. TIBBOTT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

MR. CARSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article from Sports Afield.

MR. HUBER asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day.

MR. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. Senate passed bills to dispose of farm-labor camps, regulate garbage imports, authorize poultry improvement cooperation, control water pollution, and authorize Mexican fence. Senate discussed and passed over bills to transfer Remount Service, consolidate appropriation bills, and authorize timber sale in Tongass Forest. House committee reported bill to amend GI farm-loan provisions. Rep. Arnold, elected to Agriculture Committee and Rep. Clevenger to Appropriations Committee. House received conference report on independent offices appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. **SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948.** The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4269 (S. Rept. 689)(p. 9993). Changes made by the Committee in items of interest to this Department are as follows: (1) Reduced to \$210,000 funds for the Sugar Rationing Administration for industrial rationing of sugar, terminal leave, and liquidation of the program (Budget estimate, \$1,980,000, of which \$750,000 was appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948; House bill, \$710,000); included language permitting merger of these funds with the \$750,000 appropriated in the Emergency Appropriation Act; and reduced to \$20,000 (Budget, \$89,600; House, \$70,000) the amount which may be transferred for penalty mail. (2) Included a new item of \$100,000 additional for the appropriation "Insecticide Act" for administration of the new Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (Budget estimate \$200,000). (3) Increased the QDT item to \$484,000 for its continuation (House proposed \$140,000 for liquidation). (4) Added item of \$116,000 for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. (5) Increased International Refugee Organization to \$73,561,400 (House, \$71,024,900). (6) Increased Office of Selective Service Records to \$5,000,000 (House, \$4,000,000).

Regarding farm labor the Committee report states: "The committee has approved an amendment appropriating \$1,350,000 for the farm labor supply program under the Department of Agriculture. The amendment will be offered on the floor of the Senate by the chairman of the committee under a motion to suspend the rules."

Regarding the Federal catalog proposal the report states: "The committee is of the opinion the project is a worthy one; however, there is no assurance

that once the system is developed, it will be used by all Government agencies. The committee recommends that legislation be enacted providing for a unified Federal Catalog System and until such time as this is done, it is not felt that time and funds should be expended on such a project."

Sen. Ball, Minn., gave notice of intention to offer the farm-labor amendment and inserted the proposed amendment in the Record (p. 9995).

2. FARM LABOR. Passed without amendment H.R. 4254, to provide for the disposition of farm-labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers (pp. 10017-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. POULTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1026, to provide for USDA cooperation with D.C., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries (p. 10028).
4. SUBSIDIES. Passed with amendment H.R. 3738, to authorize retroactive subsidies to certain livestock slaughterers who became eligible under a regulation effective July 23, 1945, changing the definition of a non-processing slaughterer (pp. 10026-7, 10029).
5. GRAZING LANDS. Passed with amendment H.R. 4079, to amend the Taylor Grazing Act regarding distribution of fees (p. 10048).
6. WATER POLLUTION. Passed without amendment S. 1418, granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact relating to control and reduction of pollution in the waters of the New England States (pp. 10053-5).
7. GARBAGE DISPOSAL. Passed with amendments H.R. 597, to authorize control of foreign garbage disposal in the U.S.; authorize the Secretary to designate USDA and other Government employees to enforce the regulations; authorize the licensing of garbage collectors; and make owners, operators, etc., of ships, railway cars or aircraft responsible for safeguards in disposal (pp. 9997, 10000-1).
8. MINERALS. Passed as reported S. 1081, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (pp. 9997, 10001-2).
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported S. 1188, to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations (pp. 10028-9).
Passed without amendment S. 1562, to amend the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 so as to exclude from the act certain experts and consultants (p. 10049).
10. CONSUMER CREDIT. Sens. Capehart, Flanders, Bricker, Robertson (Va.), and Maybank were appointed conferees on S.J.Res. 148, to authorize the temporary continuation of consumer credit controls (p. 9996).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendments H.R. 4268, making supplemental appropriations for Government corporations and independent agencies (no written report submitted) (p. 9993). (Carries RFC appropriations.)
The Daily Digest states that H.R. 4002, the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation bill, was reported (S.Rept. 710) (p. D587).
12. HOUSING. Passed as reported S. 1154, to reduce the housing premium authorization to \$75,000,000 (p. 9997-8).

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4254

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 23 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

AN ACT

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (d) of the
4 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 and section
5 43 (d) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added
6 by the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the
7 Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of any labor supply
8 center, labor home, labor camp or facility referred to in said
9 sections and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in
10 the Farm Labor Supply Program (hereafter referred to as
11 "facilities") for such prices and under such terms and con-

1 ditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after
2 taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed
3 by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or any
4 nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will
5 agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal
6 purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work
7 and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connec-
8 tion therewith. In disposing of such facilities, the Secretary
9 shall give due consideration to the ability of the applicants
10 to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural
11 workers.

12 SEC. 2. In order that such public or semipublic agencies
13 or nonprofit associations of farmers may have adequate time
14 to make necessary arrangement for authorizations and funds
15 to acquire such facilities, the authority to dispose of such
16 facilities to such agencies is to continue until June 30, 1949.
17 After January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility
18 shall be continued in operation except under contractual ar-
19 rangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies
20 or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate
21 such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons
22 engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Federal
23 Government of all financial responsibility in connection with
24 the operation of such facilities. Any facility with respect to
25 which no such contractual arrangement has been made by

1 January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as
2 possible under the provisions of this Act or section 43 (d)
3 of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in
4 any event not later than June 30, 1949. Any facility which
5 is continued in operation after January 30, 1948, pursuant
6 to a contractual arrangement with a public or semipublic
7 agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains
8 unsold on June 30, 1949, shall be disposed of as expeditiously
9 as possible under the provisions of section 43 (d) of the
10 Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

11 SEC. 3. The funds made available under the item "Farm
12 Labor Supply Program" in the Second Deficiency Approp-
13 priation Act, 1947 (Public Law Numbered 76, Eightieth
14 Congress), are also hereby made available until expended
15 for carrying out the purposes of this Act and in addition
16 thereto, there is authorized to be appropriated such additional
17 sums as may be necessary.

Passed the House of Representatives July 22, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION **H. R. 4254**

AN ACT

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

JULY 23 (legislative day, July 16), 1947

Read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed

excess of 2 years from the effective date of this joint resolution.

SEC. 6. Said fence projects may be constructed by contract or by force account, or partly by contract and partly by force account, in the discretion of the United States Commissioner; and in either event the provisions of 41 United States Code 5, and other laws and regulations relating to advertising for proposals for purchases and contracts for supplies or services for departments of the Government and laws and regulations placing limitations upon the purchase of passenger-carrying or other motor-propelled vehicles shall be inapplicable to purchases and contracts for equipment and supplies or services for the survey, construction, or supervision of said fence projects.

SEC. 7. The opinion of the Attorney General in favor of the validity of the title to any tract of land or easement therein to be acquired for right-of-way for said fence projects shall not be required as a condition precedent to construction thereon when, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner, such requirement would unduly delay the construction program and the interest of the United States are not jeopardized by a waiver of such requirement: *Provided*, That proceedings for the acquisition of such tracts or easements therein by purchase, exercise of the power of eminent domain, or condemnation have been commenced, and the consent of the record or apparent owner or owners of any such tract has been secured for the immediate occupancy thereof, or appropriate orders have been entered therefor in eminent domain proceedings: *Provided further*, That the United States Commissioner shall proceed, as expeditiously as may be possible, to secure title to such tracts or easements therein in the manner and to the extent required for the approval of the Attorney General in accordance with existing law: *Provided further*, That where portions of such fence are to be built within the right-of-way lines of existing State, county, or other public roads or highways, the United States Commissioner is authorized to accept, and the Attorney General is authorized to approve, rights-of-way, easements, or licenses from any such State, county, or other public agency having jurisdiction thereover, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be required by State or municipal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, conditions requiring the removal of said fence, or portions thereof, to points outside of the right-of-way lines, or to such points within the right-of-way lines as may not be objectionable to the State, county, or other public agency concerned, where considerations of widening said roads or highways, or other considerations of public necessity, make such removal necessary, and when, in the opinion of the United States Commissioner, the interests of the United States will not thereby be unduly jeopardized. The opinion of the attorney general of the State wherein such rights-of-way, easements, or licenses are granted, if such opinion be obtained, shall be conclusive as to the right or authority of the State, county, or other public agency concerned, and of the officials thereof, to grant any such right-of-way, easement, or license.

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2298) to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. REED. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS ON ARTICLES PRODUCED IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1014), to provide for the disposition of internal revenue collections on articles produced in the Virgin Islands, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That subchapter B of chapter 28 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by adding to section 3350 thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) Disposition of internal revenue collections: The Secretary of the Treasury shall determine the amount of all taxes imposed by and collected during the previous month under the internal-revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in the Virgin Islands of the United States and transported to the United States. The amounts so determined, less 1 percent and less the estimated amount of refunds or credits, shall be transferred and paid over each month to the government of the Virgin Islands and shall be available to the Virgin Islands for expenditure as the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands may provide: *Provided*, That the total amount so transferred and paid over in any one calendar year shall not exceed \$500,000."

SEC. 2. This act shall become effective on and after the 30th day following the date of the enactment of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXTENSION OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE BENEFITS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS

The bill (S. 416) to extend veterans' preference benefit to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], I send forward an amendment to Senate bill 416, and ask that it be stated and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The first question is whether there is objection to the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. BALL. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, can we not have the amendment adopted first? Would there be any objection to that?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Minnesota object to consideration of the bill for the purpose of perfecting it?

Mr. BALL. I do not see any point to be served by that, Mr. President. I have objected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill is passed over.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] was watching this bill for the senior Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], but was called from the Chamber just now. He asked that in the event that the bill was reached, that it be passed over temporarily until he returned. Is that agreeable?

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, I want it passed over permanently.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT TO CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

The bill (H. R. 2109) to amend section 1003 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, may I inquire what action was taken on House bill 2109, Calendar No. 531?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed over.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to that bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Senate will return to House bill 2109, Calendar No. 531, to which the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] previously objected.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a brief explanation?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, indeed.

Mr. WHITE. I think perhaps my colleague from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] can more fully and completely describe the situation than I can. I shall be glad to have him do so.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to provide through rates between air carriers.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have considered the bill, and some of those who are advocating its passage have been to see me; but I am still objecting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1372) authorizing the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma to sell tribal cemetery was announced as next in order.

Mr. CAPPER. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

DONATION OF FARM LABOR CAMPS

The bill (S. 1555) providing for the donation of farm labor camps to public or semipublic institutions or organizations was announced as next in order.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is a companion bill, which is House bill 4254.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 4254) providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the House bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4254) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1555 is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WHERRY subsequently said: Mr. President, what happened to Senate bill 1555, Calendar No. 582?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. House bill 4254 was passed in lieu of that Senate bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I ask unanimous consent for the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was passed; and I should like to have an explanation of the bill. I should like to know what is involved and what the expense will be.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the vote by which House bill 4254 was passed, is reconsidered, and the bill is before the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I now ask for an explanation.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am glad to give one. This bill grows out of the discontinuation by the Federal Government of its previous support of the farm migratory labor camps which were established, some in Florida and some in other States, where there are seasonal crops. There was also a hospital in Florida at which free medical care was furnished to such farm workers.

The Congress has discontinued Federal support of this program. Then question arose relative to what to do with the labor camps and the hospital. The House and the Senate Committees on Agriculture favorably reported bills on this subject, and the House of Representatives has passed the House bill, which is now before the Senate, providing that the United States Department of Agriculture may dispose of these properties either to a public or a semi-public agency or to organizations of farmers, whichever the Department may regard as being best fitted to serve the purposes of housing migratory farm labor and furnishing hospital care principally to farm labor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for the explanation. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4254) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As previously announced, Senate bill 1555 is indefinitely postponed.

BOARD OF REGENTS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—ROBERT V. FLEMING

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 250) to provide for the appointment of Robert V. Fleming as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered, ordered to a

third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I offer, and ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Fleming.

There being no objection, the biographical sketch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Robert Verder Fleming, born in Washington, D. C., November 3, 1890, is one of the outstanding citizens of Washington. Educated at George Washington University, from which school he holds the honorary degree of doctor of laws, he entered the service of Riggs National Bank and is now president and chairman of the board of that institution.

Dr. Fleming is a trustee and chairman of the board of George Washington University, trustee and treasurer of the National Geographic Society, member of the board of trustees of the endowment fund of the American Red Cross, a member of the Federal Advisory Council to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System of Fifth Federal Reserve District, and has a long list of other similar connections. He has served as president of the American Bankers Association, as a trustee of the Community Chest of Washington, D. C., as a member of the war finance committee for the District of Columbia, and in many similar capacities. He is a commander in the United States Naval Reserve.

In 1933 he was awarded the Cosmopolitan Club medal and citation, as the citizen of Washington who performed the most outstanding civil service in that year. In 1937 he was given the certificate of merit of the Society of Natives of the District of Columbia as Washington's outstanding citizen in point of service to the community. His many cultural and civic interests and his business acumen especially fit him for the position of regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

QUITCLAIM TO LAND NEAR MUIRKIRK, MD.

The bill (H. R. 2511) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim 2 acres of land near Muirkirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF LAND TO BOISE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The bill (S. 1505) authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Boise, Idaho, to the Boise Chamber of Commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, this bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to restore to the Boise Chamber of Commerce the title to certain land which in 1939 was made available for use by the Department of Agriculture. The land was not used, however. It was donated by the local chamber of commerce, which now asks for restoration of the land to it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have one or two questions, and I ask these questions because the Committee on Armed Services is confronted with a similar problem in regard to the disposal of certain Federal land. We are trying to work out a uniform policy with regard to the handling of such land and its disposition by the Federal Government. I think there should be a uniform

policy because, in my opinion, it is bad practice to have such land disposed of by means of individual bills, resulting in a great disparity of practices.

As I understand, this land belongs to the Federal Government, and is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. DWORSHAK. That is correct.

Mr. MORSE. What is the value of the land?

Mr. DWORSHAK. The value is questionable, but it cost the Federal Government nothing. In 1939, the Federal Government wanted the use of land adjoining a local Department of Agriculture reservation; and the chamber of commerce made available, through donation, this tract of land. It has never been used. It never was purchased by the Federal Government. It was simply donated by the chamber of commerce.

The Department of Agriculture says it has no use for the land. So it does not fall within the category to which the Senator from Oregon has referred.

Mr. MORSE. I simply wished to make that clear, so that our action in this matter will not be regarded as a precedent which would stand against others.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have stated the situation.

Mr. MORSE. I would not want our action in this matter to be regarded as a precedent affecting cases in which it is proposed that the Federal Government give away land for which the people of the United States have paid money, and in which they have made an investment.

Mr. DWORSHAK. It could not be considered as such a precedent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I should like to make an inquiry. In the report on the bill, I notice that suggestion is made by the Department that lines 8 and 9 be stricken out. They read as follows:

Upon payment of a purchase price equal to the price paid by the United States in acquiring such lands.

Inasmuch as the United States paid no price, that language might be ambiguous.

If satisfactory to the Senator, I would suggest that those two lines be stricken from the bill, and that the bill as thus amended be passed, so that there will be no ambiguity.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I move that the bill be amended by striking out lines 8 and 9, which I have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1505) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Boise Chamber

[PUBLIC LAW 298—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 413—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 4254]

AN ACT

Providing for the disposition of farm labor camps to public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946 and section 43 (d) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as added by the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, the Secretary of Agriculture may dispose of any labor supply center, labor home, labor camp or facility referred to in said sections and any equipment pertaining thereto or used in the Farm Labor Supply Program (hereafter referred to as "facilities") for such prices and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable, after taking into consideration the responsibilities to be assumed by the purchaser, to any public or semipublic agency or any nonprofit association of farmers in the community who will agree to operate and maintain such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Government of all responsibility in connection therewith. In disposing of such facilities, the Secretary shall give due consideration to the ability of the applicants to maintain and operate such facilities for housing agricultural workers.

SEC. 2. In order that such public or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers may have adequate time to make necessary arrangement for authorizations and funds to acquire such facilities, the authority to dispose of such facilities to such agencies is to continue until June 30, 1949. After January 30, 1948, and pending sale thereof, no facility shall be continued in operation except under contractual arrangements with responsible public, or semipublic agencies or nonprofit associations of farmers who will agree to operate such facilities for the principal purpose of housing persons engaged in agricultural work and to relieve the Federal Government of all financial responsibility in connection with the operation of such facilities. Any facility with respect to which no such contractual arrangement has been made by January 30, 1948, shall be liquidated as expeditiously as possible under the provisions of this Act or section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946, and in any event not later than June 30, 1949. Any facility which is continued in operation after January 30, 1948, pursuant to a contractual arrangement with a public or semipublic agency or nonprofit association of farmers and which remains unsold on June 30, 1949, shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible

under the provisions of section 43 (d) of the Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1946.

SEC. 3. The funds made available under the item "Farm Labor Supply Program" in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law Numbered 76, Eightieth Congress), are also hereby made available until expended for carrying out the purposes of this Act and in addition thereto, there is authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary.

Approved July 31, 1947.

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